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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Increased Taxation Urged by the French Journals.

Thiers and Gambetta Co-Operating for a Moderate Republic.

Serrano Proposes to Outlaw Spanish Internationals.

Explosion on Board a Greek Man-of-War.

Forty Men Killed and all the Crew Injured.

Serious Riots in England and Austria.

Domestic News from all Parts of the United States.

FRANCE.

M. Thiers' New Organ on Taxation—A Moderate Republic—Relations with Italy and the Pope.

PARIS, July 18.—The *Salut* cites the example of the United States, after the war of the rebellion, to justify increased taxation in France. The Minister of Finance, M. POUYER-QUERTIER, has announced to the Assembly that he desires to retain the present impost duty of twenty per cent. on cotton, with the allowance of a drawback in cases of re-exportation. The Assembly will unquestionably agree to the request of the Minister. The municipal elections, which will take place in Paris on the 26th inst., will probably result favorably to the General Government. Some of the journals report that President THIERS and M. GAMBETTA are negotiating for the establishment of a moderate Republic. It is reported that the Government will shortly be questioned by the Opposition in the Assembly as to the precise position it occupies upon the subjects of Italian unity, the capital of Italy, and the temporalities of the Pope.

M. GAMBETTA was before the Committee of Investigation appointed by the Assembly to inquire into the doings of the Government of National Defense. His testimony today was principally with regard to the raising of troops during his Administration.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A Shakespearean Monument—Riots in Greenwich, England, and Vienna—A Frightful Explosion on a Greek Man-of-War.

LONDON, July 18.—A meeting was held last evening to consider the question of the erection of a monument to WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE upon the Thames embankment. HEPWORTH DIXON, who is the moving spirit in the matter, made an eloquent speech in favor of the project. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and such promises of material aid were given that the monument will certainly be erected.

A quite serious riot has occurred in Greenwich. One POOK, who had just been acquitted in a murder trial, was, upon his release from imprisonment, set upon by a crowd of people excited over what they regarded as a mockery of justice. The crowd soon swelled to great proportions, and POOK was mobbed by fully 4,000 people. A number of fights ensued between the friends of the released prisoner and the mob, and the town was in such a state of uproar that the frightened shop-keepers closed their stores and business was entirely suspended. This condition of affairs lasted for an hour or two, until finally the Constabulary succeeded in restoring order without the assistance of the military.

Reports have just been received from Vienna representing that a terrible riot occurred there on Sunday. The Socialists are said to have attacked the Ultramontanes, and many people were injured. The Police were powerless, and the military were obliged to suppress the émeute.

Advices from Athens announce a terrible disaster on board a Greek man-of-war. The magazine of the steamer *Eunomia* exploded on the 3d inst. in the Grecian Archipelago. Forty of her crew were killed, and nearly all the rest more or less injured, while the vessel itself was almost entirely destroyed.

Proposed Outlawry of Internationals—Divided Sentiment.

MADRID, July 18.—Marshal SERRANO has proposed to the King a decree outlawing members of the International Society in Spain, and recommends a rigorous policy on all questions of public order. Minister ZORILLA, on the contrary, favors a liberal policy as most conducive to the preservation of political rights and public peace.

JAPAN.

A Typhoon at Hiogo—Seven Steamers Lost.

LONDON, July 18.—A telegram to Lloyds from Hong Kong July 17, announces that a terrific typhoon has visited Hiogo, Japan. Seven steamers were driven ashore or sunk, and were nearly or quite destroyed. The place was inundated and suffered considerable injury. The Japan cable expedition is safe.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Chinamen for Peru—Fall of a Brick Church—Death of the "Tiger of Alica"—Railroad Matters—Campaign Against the Apaches.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—It is reported that a contract has been made to ship 600 Chinamen from San Francisco for Peru, to labor on the public works..... The Methodist church (brick) in Virginia City, costing $75,000, fell last evening, and is now a mass of ruins. A house adjoining, belonging to a family named NYRO, was crushed. NYRO, senior, had his ribs broken. No lives were lost...."Gen. Rally," believed to be MANUEL LASALA, and generally known as the Tiger of Alica, who for twenty years has maintained an independent chieftainship in the District of Tepic, Western Mexico, defying all attempts of the Government to subdue him, died recently from the reopening of an old wound. ....There are rumors of the sale of the California Pacific or Vallejo Railroad to the Central, and *vice versa*. The Central is commencing an air-line road from Oakland to Sacramento, with the view, probably, of compelling the California Road to build from Vallejo to Sancell, thence to opposite San Francisco. This road will be shorter than by the present Oakland route. The first rumors cannot be traced to any responsible source.... Gen. CROOK has taken the field in Arizona against the Apaches. Five companies of cavalry, fifty picked Mexicans and a number of the best native scouts compose the party moving against the Apaches. Gen. CROOK commands in person, and will act in conjunction with the Mexican troops in the State of Sonora.

SOUTH AMERICA.

End of the Epidemic at Buenos Ayres—Brazilian Slavery—Probable Compromise in Uruguay.

LONDON, July 18.—The South American mail steamer at Lisbon, brings the following intelligence: The yellow fever has ceased to be epidemic at Buenos Ayres, and services of thanksgiving had been held in all the churches. The question of the abolition of slavery engrosses attention at Rio Janeiro. The Brazilian Senate has authorized the Government to contract a loan of £4,000,000, and has also passed a bill providing for the imposition of a tax of four per cent. on imports. Advices from Montevideo represent that a compromise is probable between the two parties who have for some time nearly rent the Uruguayan Republic by their quarrels.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

Fifty-Ninth Commencement—Applicants for Admission Numerous.

UTICA, N. Y., July 18.—The fifty-ninth Commencement of Hamilton College is in progress. Large numbers of the Alumni are present, and the exercises are unusually interesting. The applicants for admission to the class of 1875 are numerous, and the prospect of a prosperous year for the College was never better. On Monday afternoon occurred the Kingsley prize debate. It was participated in by four members of the Graduating class. The first prize was awarded to Charles Unangst, of Bloomingdale, Penn., and the second prize to Francis B. Daniels, son of Hon. J. H. Daniels, of Wilmington, Ill. The Committee of Award were Rev. Dr. A. G. Vermilye, Hon. Erastus Clark, of Utica, and Rev. Dr. David Torrey, of Cazenovia. In the evening took place the Kingsley Prize declamation. The competitors were four members from each of the three lower classes. Mr. Edward M. Knox received the first prize in the Freshman Class, and A. S. Coates the second prize. The Sophomore prizes were awarded to L. L. Porter, son of Rev. Dr. Porter, of Auburn, and C. E. Branch, of Madison, Ohio; N. L. Bachman, of Kingsport, Tenn., took the first prize in the junior class, and W. S. Peterson, the second. Hon. J. H. Daniels, Professor W. Higley, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Professor C. Kelsey, of Auburn, were the Committee of Award. This morning, Rev. Dr. John W. Mears, late of Philadelphia, delivered his inaugural address as Albert Barnes Professor of intellectual and moral philosophy. The Class Day exercises occupied the afternoon. Frank Wood, son of Hon. D. P. Wood, of Syracuse, was president of the day; F. G. Kendall, son of Rev. Dr. Henry Kendall, of New-York City, the orator; C. G. Baldwin the poet; C. J. Palmer the historian, and A. C. Philips the prophet.

In the evening THEODORE THOMAS' orchestra, which furnished the music of the week, gave a concert in the stone church.

KUKLUX.

An Ex-Rebel Judge Before the Congressional Committee—Affairs in Georgia.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Kuklux Investigating Committee to-day examined JOSHUA L. MORRIS, Attorney-General of Mississippi and native of Tennessee, ten years resident in Mississippi, and Confederate Judge during the war. He had no personal knowledge of the Kuklux, but knew of their existence in the State, the organization being confined to two tiers of counties on the Alabama line. He said it is almost impossible to convict them, not only for reasons that they are disguised and the people are afraid to testify against them, but because public sentiment in localities where such offenses are committed is generally disposed to ignore them altogether. The main purpose of the organization is to intimidate the negroes and control the negro vote. The great mass of the people of the State are well disposed and orderly, but allow themselves to be influenced by old leaders, who, considering negro suffrage an outrage, have determined to remove it when in power, and meanwhile to render it as harmless as possible.

In the opinion of the witness the existence of the Kuklux organization will be as plainly apparent in the next elections as it was in 1868-69.

Judge BENNING, of Columbus, Ga., and Capt. PAINE, of Savannah, Ga., were briefly examined, but testified only as to the condition of affairs in their immediate neighborhoods, which they represented as perfectly peaceful, and they knew nothing about the Kuklux elsewhere.

STARVING INDIANS.

Pi-Utes and Others Compelled to Hunt for Roots—Apprehension of Trouble Should They in their Distress Steal from Ranchmen.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Secretary of the Interior received from the War Department today, copies of certain correspondence relating to Indian affairs in Northern California, in which Capt. BERNARD reports from Camp Bidwell that he has sent Lieut. KYLE and a small party to Fall River and Big Valley to investigate reports of apprehended danger from Indians in these localities. He adds:

"I understand the Indians say their Agent will give them nothing, and they are forced to hunt for roots or starve. If this be true, when the season for roots is over, they may steal stock to live on. A number of Pi-Utes, from Pyramid Lake Reservation, are now around this post hunting game, and come to camp every day to beg. About a week ago a citizen living near this post had his house broken into, and a rifle and some clothing were stolen. I spoke to some Indians, and told them the rifle must be returned. Early the next morning the Chief came in with the rifle, but did not deliver the Indian that stole it. The Chief has not been to camp since, and the Indians say he has gone to Camp Warner, Oregon. The sight of an Indian here is an eyesore to the citizens."

Gen. ORD, in forwarding this communication, says:

"I learn that the Pah-Utes have nearly all left the Indian Reservation at Pyramid Lake for want of wood. The fish, their only food there, has failed to come down the Pruckee, and the Indians have taken to the mountains and valleys north, near and in Oregon and Pitt River, to hunt for roots and obtain food. These valleys are all more or less occupied by settlers and ranchmen. If the Indians in their hunger should, as they are likely to do, kill stock or cattle, the ranchmen will probably retaliate by shooting some stray and perhaps innocent Indian, and in this way lead to difficulties. I think, if the Indian Department of Nevada is powerless to give food to the starving Indians, the military commanders should be authorized to issue orders to send food in limited quantities, which would be less expensive than having to fight them. Every precaution will be taken to prevent difficulty, but starving Indians cannot be reasoned with."

Catholics in Chicago on the New-York Riots.

CHICAGO, July 18.—A meeting of Irish Catholics was held last evening, for the purpose of giving expression to the feelings in relation to the recent riot in New-York. After several inflammatory speeches by the leaders, the meeting adjourned *sine die*, without taking any action upon the question.

Shoe-Makers' Strike in Baltimore—Workmen from Lynn Refuse to Work.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 18.—The shoemakers employed by a prominent manufacturing establishment in this city struck a few days since because a reduction of wages was proposed. The firm immediately wrote to Lynn, Mass., for workmen, making no mention in their letter of the difficulty with the Crispins here. About a dozen men came from Lynn and went to work yesterday morning, but upon being informed of the facts in the case quit work, and will return home this evening.

THE ILLICIT STILL WAR.

Gen. Pleasonton's Letter to Assessor Jourdan of Brooklyn—Pensions Suggested—Raids in North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Commissioner PLEASONTON has written a letter to J. JOURDAN, Assessor of Brooklyn, N. Y., tendering his thanks for the indefatigable manner in which that officer performed his duties on the morning of the 14th instant, and especially for the great success that attended his efforts with those of his associates in breaking up the illicit distillery in his district. While commending the gallantry of those who were wounded he expresses his deep sympathy with the family of CLINTON GILBERT, who was killed, and concludes his letter as follows:

"It may not be improper to inform your whole force that in view of the growing perils of the civil service, it is my intention to recommend to Congress, through the proper channels, that pensions shall hereafter be granted to those disabled and to the families of those slain in the Internal Revenue service, who merit the same consideration as the sailors and the soldiers maimed or killed on the battle-field."

A report to the War Department states, that on the 26th June a detachment of the Fourth Artillery left Rutherfordton, N. C., to assist the Deputy Marshal to break up illicit distilleries. The result was the arrest of five men, the burning of nine still-houses, the destruction of five caps, five worms, two stills and sixty gallons of whisky. They brought away eighty gallons of whisky.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Tuesday, July 18, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.....	Thermometer, Degrees.....	Direction of the Wind...	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga....	29.85	73	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Baltimore.......	29.79	74	S. W.	Light.	Lt. Rain.
Boston..........	29.74	66	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Buffalo.........	29.66	65	N. E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Charleston, S. C.	29.82	79	S. W.	Gentle.	Threat'g.
Cheyenne, W. T.	29.36	68	E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Chicago.........	29.71	72	S.	Light.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati......	29.92	71	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cleveland.......	29.74	70	S.	Light.	Fair.
Corinne, Utah..	29.46	88	S. E.	Light.	Clear.
Detroit, Mich...	29.69	61	N. E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Duluth, Minn..	29.92	57	....	Calm.	Clear.
Indianapolis.....	29.74	67	....	Calm.	Clear.
Knoxville........	29.83	69	S.	Fresh.	Lt. Rain.
Lake City, Fla.	30.01	73	E.	Light.	Lt. Rain.
Memphis........	29.77	83	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Milwaukee......	29.77	63	N. E.	Fresh.	Threat'g.
Mobile, Ala....	29.91	84	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Mt. Washington	29.87	41	S. W.	Gentle.	Lt. Rain.
Nashville......	29.86	75	S. W.	Light.	Lt. Rain.
New-London...	29.78	68	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
New-Orleans...	29.93	82	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.
New-York......	29.81	70	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Norfolk.........	29.78	74	S. E.	Gentle.	Threat'g.
Omaha.........	29.81	64	N. W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Oswego.........	29.04	64	....	Light.	Threat'g.
Philadelphia....	29.79	75	....	......	Fair.
Pittsburg.......	29.82	64	....	Calm.	Clear.
Portland, Me....	29.72	60	S. W.	Light.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N. Y.	29.69	62	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
San Francisco..	29.92	56	W.	......	Foggy.
Savannah, Ga..	29.97	72	S.	Light.	Lt. Rain.
St. Louis........	29.75	78	N. E.	Light.	Cloudy.
St. Paul.........	29.86	59	S. W.	Light.	Threat'g.
Toledo, Ohio....	29.70	66	N. E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Washington....	29.75	71	....	Calm.	Lt. Rain.
Wilmington....	29.79	81	....	Calm.	Clear.
Montreal.......	29.66	59	W.	Light.	Clear.
Burlington.....	29.83	60	S.	Light.	Cloudy.
Lynchburg.....	29.75	68	....	Calm.	Lt. Rain.
Cape May.......	29.70	71	S.	Fresh.	Threat'g
Grand Haven...	29.76	69	N. E.	Light.	Clear
Davenport......	29.80	67	N. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Keokuk.........	29.73	71	W.	Light.	Fair.
Cairo............	29.76	76	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth...	29.90	75	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
Galveston......	29.95	84	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Escanaba.......	29.83	52	N.	Fresh.	Clear.
Marquette......	29.84	51	W.	Light.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 19—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen slightly in New-England but is again falling. It has fallen considerably in the Middle and Southern States. It has risen in the extreme North-west, but has remained quite low from Illinois southward to the Gulf Tuesday afternoon. The midnight reports are not yet received from the Mississippi Valley and Gulf stations. Rainy and threatening weather, which Monday night was west of the Blue Ridge, has now extended to the Atlantic coast from Delaware Bay southward. Threatening weather with rain has also continued in northern New-England and is now reported from Minnesota and Wisconsin.

PROBABILITIES.

The weather will probably clear away on Wednesday on the lakes. Cloudy and rainy weather is probable for the Atlantic coast.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit.	65	70	77	78	76
Stand of bar. in inch.	29.86	..	29.87	..	29.83

Wet-bulb Hygrometer at noon, degrees Fah't., 65.

The Chicago, South-Western and Pacific Railroad.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, July 18.—The City Council last evening granted the right of way through the city to the Chicago, South-western and Pacific Railroad, provided the Company's machine and repair shops be located within the corporate limits of the city. The Mayor promptly approved the ordinance, and a committee of three was appointed, with the Mayor as Chairman, to go to Chicago and confer with TRACY & WINTER. The Council unanimously passed the following:

Resolved, That in the completion of the Chicago and South-western Railroad to Leavenworth, we recognize a road that is to be of inestimable benefit to our city, and we pledge them our friendship and hearty co-operation in their efforts to give us increased railroad facilities.

Our citizens heartily indorse the action of the City Council, and they are united and determined to aid all legitimate railroad enterprises.

Movements of President Grant—Matters at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 18.—President GRANT, accompanied by Gen. HORACE PORTER, Collector THOMAS MURPHY, and Hon. WM. C. ROGERS, will leave here to-morrow morning for Stattsburg on the Hudson, on a visit to Mr. W. B. DINSMORE, the President of Adams Express Company. The President will return to New-York in the evening, and will attend the banquet given by the Army of the James at St. James' Hotel. Collector JOHN W. FORNEY, of Philadelphia, was entertained at a banquet given by Collector MURPHY, in his cottage, this evening.

Commencement at Amherst Agricultural College.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 18.—The exercises of the Commencement Week at Amherst State Agricultural College began yesterday with the annual examinations. The Class-day exercises occurred this afternoon, and this evening Dr. G. B. LORING delivered the annual address before the literary societies, after which President CLARK gave a reception in honor of Gov. CLAFLIN. The College will graduate its first class, consisting of twenty-nine young men, to-morrow. Prof. SELIM H. PEABODY, of Chicago, has been elected Professor of Mathematics.

The Wesleyan University at Middletown.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 18.—The new memorial chapel of the Wesleyan University was dedicated yesterday, addresses being made by President CUMMINGS, Rev. J. E. KING and Rev. Mr. GILBERT HAVEN. A memorial window in the chapel bears the names of eighteen of the sons of Wesleyan who lost their lives in the war. This afternoon the new Orange Judd Hall was formally presented to the trustees by Mr. JUDD. C. C. NORTH, of New-York, President of the Trustees, received the gift from Mr. JUDD.

THE COLLEGE RACES.

Water and Temper at Ingleside Ruffled by the Wind.

The Harvards Refuse to Pull in White Caps—The Atalantas Willing—Postponement of the Race till this Afternoon.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INGLESIDE, near HOLYOKE, Mass., July 18.—Regatta week opens dubiously. When I wrote yesterday, everybody was growling at the course and its out-of-the-way location, and now every one is out of temper with something or somebody, for there has been no race today, though the weather has been fine, the sky clear, and the few sightly points along the river occupied by friendly and expectant crowds. The obstacle in the way of the day's sport has been the wind. It certainly hasn't been a very unruly breeze—hardly more than a "gentle zephyr" to landsmen—but it has been strong enough to ruffle the water and put little white caps on the diminutive waves of the river. This state of things the Harvards objected to, and as it didn't change before dark they refused decidedly to pull. The time announced for the race was 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Two or three hours before this time those who proposed to be spectators of the contest began to gather and take positions. The Atalanta people who came over from New-York established themselves on the brink of the river, at the foot of the hill whereon the Ingleside House stands, and Harvard's men, who came, in large numbers in the Boston train, were nowhere in particular but everywhere in general. The Atalantas wore a pink badge, displaying the word "Atalanta," in plain gold letters, and the Harvards sported the Magenta. The Ingleside House was the grand rendezvous, and here, I fancy, a modest harvest was reaped, for a general admittance of twenty-five cents was charged, and a toll of fifty cents was demanded of every carriage entering the grounds. At 4 o'clock the regatta managers and the captains of the Atalantas and the Harvards met at the boat-houses, near the starting-point, to select judges, referees, &c., and complete all arrangements; and then Capt. REID, of the Harvards, declared decidedly that his men would not row so long as the wind continued to roughen the water. The Atalantas announced themselves contented to await the competitors' pleasuse, though ready and anxious to row, notwithstanding the wind and the waves, and retired to their secluded quarters, on the other side of the river, to await developments. Three hours were wasted away, and then, there being no change in the water, or in the position of the Harvard's Captain, and twilight approaching, the postponement of the race was announced, and the crowd of disappointed, irritated and disgusted spectators rapidly dispersed. The representatives of the two crews immediately locked themselves up in one of the boat-houses to have a private consultation concerning the time of rowing today, and there they were at last accounts debating, with no prospect of coming to a conclusion. The Atalantas want to row it out in the morning to-morrow, and the Harvards in the afternoon. REID is determined and obstinate, and will doubtless carry his point. The Harvards are not anxious to have the race any earlier than possible, as TUCKER, who was injured in the collision with the BROWNS, has not yet got his full strength. The Atalantas are still the favorites. The Harvards can hardly be severely blamed for holding off today, as they are used to rowing only in still water. The friends of the Atalantas, though, are very much displeased, and offer big odds for their favorites.

11½ P. M.—The discussion in the closed boat-house, I have just heard, ended with a victory for the Harvards. The race is to be pulled at 4 to-morrow afternoon.

STEAM-BOAT TRAVEL.

Regulations Adopted by the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam-Boats Approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon approved the regulations of the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats, and they therefore have all the force and effect of law. The bill, as originally framed, was modified by Congress, and embraces some of the provisions not yet approved by the Board, but postponed for further consideration in January next. Under the present law and regulations the penalties for violations of the statute have been increased, thereby requiring a more strict observance of the means to prevent frequent disasters. The subject of life-saving apparatus was thoroughly considered, and it was found in the practical tests that many were inferior and insufficient in buoyancy. The Board determined that every life-preserver should contain at least six pounds of solid cork blocks, and upon the subject of life-boats the Board have determined that the old standard of buoyancy was too great, it being regulated to sixty persons. The standard capacity is now thirty persons for each boat, which enables the boat to be operated, whereas it was merely an air tank to which persons could cling. Where the steamer is incapable of conveniently carrying a sufficient number of life-boats, in the ratio of thirty persons to each boat, including the crew, she may carry, in lieu of them, life-rafts. The aggregate of these appliances may answer to the requirement of law as to the number of persons carried and permitted to be carried on board, which must be stated in a certificate of inspection, and where it is determined by master and inspector that the steamer cannot carry a sufficient number of boats and rafts, the steamer may carry other appliances which shall have been approved by the Board, in the shape of life-saving mattresses, movable decks, beds, &c. A life-preserver, which may be applied to the body, is required in all cases for all the passengers and crew of all kinds of steamers.

The proviso in the seventh section of the law, applicable to river steamers, is, that where the character of navigation is such that in the opinion of the supervising inspector the metallic life-boats can be dispensed with, he is authorized to exempt any such steamers from carrying the same, or may require a substitute therefor, at his discretion. The Board, however, have deemed it necessary there should be a reform on the Western rivers and therefore have made requirement for a full equipment of life-saving apparatus, as in all other cases, bringing in all steamers under the same rules and regulations. The fullest provision has been made for increased fire extinguishing apparatus, and in all instances the fire-pumps are required to have bilge connections so as to be operated in discharging water from the hold in case of leakage, and additional pumping facilities are provided, which may also be turned to account for fire apparatus. The matter of the lock safety-valves on boilers, which was left somewhat discretionary with the local inspector, to take wholly from the control of the engineer, is required nevertheless to be attached to the boiler, and if left unsecured the responsibility is on the inspector himself. The second subdivision of section 11 requires the inspectors to see that the boilers are provided with various means of safety, among which is required the boilers shall be made of good and suitable material that the openings for the passage of water and, steam, respectively, and all pipes and tubes exposed to heat have proper dimensions, and are free from obstructions; that the spaces between and around the flues are sufficient, and that the flues are circular in form, and that the fire line of the furnace is at least two inches below the prescribed minimum water line of the boiler, and the arrangement for delivering the feed water is such that the boilers cannot be injured thereby; and to indicate the pressure of steam suitable, a steam register, that will correctly record each excess of steam carried above the prescribed limit, and the highest point obtained, which shall be taken wholly from the control of all persons navigating such vessels; and, secondly, the inspectors shall see that adequate and certain provision is made for an ample supply of water to feed the boiler at all times; and, also, that means for blowing out are provided so as to thoroughly remove the mud and sediment from all parts of the boilers when they are under pressure of steam.

The Board by its rules determined the manner by which these provisions shall be carried out and approved by various appliances adapted to the purpose. The Board has also provided for further disciplining of the crew in order to prepare them for the exigency of disaster, such as the working of the various means to save the vessel and life. The Station bill designates for every one a post of duty in case of disaster; in other words, every man knows what he has to do, so as to avoid complications and disorder. The rules require all steamers to keep a log for the departments of master and engineers, for the recording of all events connected with the working of the vessels. The engineer is required to keep a record of the condition of the boiler and other machinery always open for inspection; and when he is succeeded by another engineer, he is required to deliver to his successor a written account of the condition of the machinery, failing to do which his license shall be revoked. While the steamer is on her way the engineer is required to remain on duty until formally relieved. The law requires that the engineer, before receiving his license, shall be examined as to character, habits of life, knowledge of steam machinery, and his experience as an engineer, and also the proofs which he produces in support of his claim. Such license is to be suspended or revoked on satisfactory proof of negligence, intemperance, or the willful violation of any provision of the law. This proviso applies as well to the master, the mate and the pilot. The Board has also determined the manner in which boiler plates shall be marked or stamped, but have postponed, until the next annual meeting, the consideration of the mode in which the tensile strength of the plates shall be tested. The Board has, in pursuance of section 47, recommended the adoption of a code of signals, and approved of fog-horns for sailing vessels. The Board has also provided the manner in which iron bulkheads should be constructed on wooden steamers, one forward and one abaft of the engine and boilers, and also a collision bulkhead in the forward part. It has also determined the manner in which refined petroleum may be carried on passenger steamers on routes where there are no other means of transportation. The petroleum is not to be ignitable at a temperature less than 110° Fahrenheit, and is required to be put up in substantial packages, with the name of the manufacturer, and the temperature at which it ignites, stamped on the package, the same to be stowed on the guards and forward deck remote from all fires. Owing to the shortness of the time to obtain all the appliances required by law, the Board has determined that those as to boilers and the increased life-saving apparatus will not be required until on or after the 1st of January next. All life-boats, detaching apparatus for the same, safety-valves, &c., hitherto in use, and which have been approved by the Board, are retained according to their capacity, if in accordance with the rules. All other portions of the provisions and rules go into effect as soon as the necessary forms shall be prepared for that purpose.

Supervising Inspector-General BELKNAP left here to-night for his home in New-York. Inspector BEAMIS, the Secretary of the Board, will remain several days to attend to the arrangement of the printing of the law and regulations, which will be embodied in one volume for distribution among all concerned.

A Philadelphia Policeman Accused of Shooting a Citizen.

Mr. JAMES CARROLL, proprietor of a tavern at the north-east corner of Sixth and Hay streets, Philadelphia, appeared before Alderman LUTZ, on Monday, and made affidavit charging Policeman JOHN MCGITTIGAN, of the Seventeenth District, with committing an assault and battery with intent to kill, and alleging that the accused was drunk at the time. It appears that MCGITTIGAN left his own house, in the neighborhood of Sixth and Wharton streets, in his shirt sleeves, and walked to CARROLL'S tavern, where a young man was sitting on a chair on the pavement outside of the house. This person is represented to have been quiet and not rendering himself liable to Police interference at that time, but was seized by the officer and an attempt made to force him away. CARROLL, being well acquainted with the officer, tried to persuade him to let the young man alone and go away. But he insisted on taking the man, and drew his pistol from his pocket, threatening to shoot if he was interfered with. Mr. CARROLL raised his hand to turn the muzzle of the pistol from the direction of his breast, when the weapon was discharged and the ball passed through two of his fingers, causing a very painful and, in some measure, a dangerous wound. While this was going on, the wife of the policeman came up and took the pistol from him. He then tried to get at Mr. CARROLL with his black-jack, but one of his friends now interfered to prevent further mischief. Mayor FOX dismissed the culprit yesterday.

Where Watermelons Come From.

The melon season has fairly begun. Almost the entire supply of early melons come from the neighborhood of Aiken, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., from whence they are sent to Savannah and Charleston for shipment. The crop this year is far beyond the average. A much greater quantity than usual has been planted, and the yield throughout has been good. The profits on this fruit are so great that, besides the large growers, many small farmers have gone into the business. Many have planted small fields of from four to ten acres, and it is found that the profit realized is greater than that of a large cotton plantation. The early melons are sent North by railway, that the New-York market may be supplied as soon as possible, but as the season advances the shipments are made by steamers. A few days then is of no consequence, and the freight bills are much lighter. So far, something over 60,000 melons have been shipped from the South, of which more than two-thirds have come to New-York, the rest going to Philadelphia and Boston. The melons at present sell for from $30 to $40 per 100, and at retail at from fifty to seventy-five cents each. Besides the melons received from the localities named, a small supply is received from Florida, but they are of a very inferior quality, and but few of them are disposed of in this market. Toward the 1st of August the melons in Virginia and Maryland begin to ripen, and then the supply increases. About the end of August they begin to arrive from New-Jersey and Delaware, and the market becomes overstocked.

The Sleepy Hollow Tragedy—The Case Given to the Jury.

At the opening of Court at White Plains yesterday morning, Mr. LARKIN commenced his argument in behalf of BUCKHOUT, the Sleepy Hollow murderer, contending that the prisoner was crazy at the time he committed the crime of which he stood charged, and therefore an irresponsible being, setting forth also that in case the jury should render their verdict to that effect, BUCKHOUT would be placed in an asylum, where he would be under restraint and taken good care of for the rest of his life.

Mr. CLINTON followed in an able argument on the part of the people, in which he contended that the prisoner was perfectly sound at the time he committed the cold-blooded double tragedy, showing by the medical testimony produced for the defense that the prisoner was fully aware he was doing a legal wrong. Each counsel occupied about three hours and a half in addressing the jury.

The case was submitted to the jury about 6 o'clock P. M., under a lengthy charge from Judge BARNARD, but up to a late hour they had failed to agree upon a verdict.

The Court-room was densely crowded during the arguments of counsel and the charge of Justice BARNARD. A large number of ladies were in attendance.

Suit of an Ex-Assemblyman Against His Mother.

A suit at law, somewhat peculiar in its prominent features, has just been brought in Rensselaer County. The circumstances are thus narrated by the Troy *Times*:

"In the year 1849 JAMES AKIN, of Pittstown, died, leaving a will, in which, among other things, he bequeathed his widow, HANNAH AKIN, the use of the farm on which he resided, with its exclusive control and management during her lifetime. At her death the farm was to go to EDWARD AKIN, son of the testator. Mrs. AKIN leased the farm to EDWARD for a period of ten years, and on the 1st of April last the lease expired. The son refused to vacate the farm upon the expiration of the lease, and the mother commenced summary proceeding before Judge STRAIT to eject him from the premises and obtain possession of the farm. EDWARD now commenced suit against his mother, claiming that sixteen years ago he made a verbal agreement with her by which he was to occupy the farm during her lifetime. He also procured an injunction from Judge INGALLS restraining her from proceeding further in the matter of ejectment. A motion was then made to dissolve the injunction, and Judge INGALLS ordered that it be heard at special term before Judge HOGEBOOM. The argument upon the motion was made before Judge H. at Hudson, on Saturday, by FRANCIS RISING and WILLIAM BOIS in favor, and M. I. TOWNSEND and ESSEK COWAN in opposition. The Judge dissolved the injunction on the spot, holding as a matter of fact that there was no such verbal agreement as alleged by EDWARD, and that the affidavits supporting it were false. EDWARD is now obliged to deliver up the farm to his mother and pay her all damages sustained by reason of his failure to comply with the terms of the lease. He is the same Mr. AKIN who represented the North District in the Assembly three years since."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Suit has been entered in the United States Circuit Court, in St. Louis, by THOMAS W. PIERCE, of Boston, against the old firm of RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL, Government transportation contractors, to recover a debt contracted ten years ago, of $40,000. Drafts on Secretary FLOYD were given, but were never paid. The interest added amounts to $80,000.

CHARLES HAMMOND, (colored,) of Darke County, Ohio, on Saturday pursued a Miss CLAY and ravished her. He was arrested and lodged in jail. He had before made improper advances to two young girls, near Union City, and made an attempt to outrage the younger, aged thirteen years. It is generally believed the wretch will be lynched.

The Sheriff of Iroquois County having stated that it would be difficult to arrest any of the mob who lynched MERA, the murderer of his own child, but that he was willing to do his duty, the Governor of Illinois replied that to enable him to do so, he would assist him with the whole power of the State if necessary.

In the Criminal Court in Washington, yesterday, a *nolle pros.* was entered in the case of JOSEPH SEGAR, charged with assault with intent to kill W. G. LINCOLN. SEGAR made an attack on Mr. LINCOLN with a heavy cane, as the latter was leaving the Baltimore and Ohio Depot, in Washington, about a year ago.

Messrs. KIMBALL, PLUMMER and TALBOT, Trustees of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad having resigned, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts yesterday appointed CHARLES P. CLARK and W. T. HART, of Boston, who chose GEO. T. OLIPHANT, of New-York, as the third.

Mayor GASTON and other members of the Boston City Government have gone to Philadelphia as a committee to confer with the United States Commissioners and city authorities of Philadelphia relative to arrangements for the centennial national celebration.

W. FLORER, proprietor of a drug-store in Lebanon, Ohio, and EDWARD HARLEY, were badly wounded by the explosion of the generator of a soda-fountain. The former had both thighs broken, and large piece of flesh was torn from his limbs.

On Sunday, JESSE FOULKS, of Shelby Junction, Ohio, attempted to light a fire with coal oil. The can exploded, killing one of his daughters. Another daughter was terribly burned in endeavoring to save her sister's life.

A party of editorial excursionists from New-York, Chicago, and other cities, arrived at Marquette, Mich., yesterday, on their way to examine the country through which the North Pacific Railroad passes. All were well.

A large number of Odd-fellows from the principal towns of Ontario arrived at Cleveland, Ohio, on Monday evening, as the guests of the Odd-fellows of Northern Ohio. A formal reception took place at the Central Rink.

Gov. COOKE returned to Washington today from New-York, having negotiated the temporary loan of $250,000, authorized by the Territorial Legislature, at par, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

Information was received at the Indian Bureau yesterday of the death of ARMIJO, the principal Chief of the Navajo nation of Indians. He died near Fort Defiance, New-Mexico, June 5, of old age.

On Saturday evening last, at Fall River, Lasalle County, Illinois, THOMAS STANLEY shot and killed his son-in-law, JOSEPHET A. CLEN, under the impression that he was a burglar.

A telegraphic dispatch reports the loss of the ship *Minerva*, from Liverpool, with 255 passengers for Montreal, off Cape Breton. No lives are lost, but the ship is a total wreck.

At Old Schaghticoke, N. Y., on Monday, the Dutch Reformed Church, WILLIAM KRUCKERBOCKE'S barns, and DAVID BUTTON'S house were destroyed by fire.

One SWEENEY was killed at Cambridge, on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, on Monday night. He was drunk, and asleep on the track.

The aqueduct leading into the Champlain Canal, at Schuylerville, gave way on Monday night. Navigation will be suspended for several days.

LEANDER MORRILL, of Lisbon, and JOSEPH WILSON, of Farmington, were killed near Jay Bridge, Me., yesterday, by the giving way of a derrick.

Gov. WARMOTH returned to New Orleans from Pass Christian suddenly yesterday morning, and at once took charge of the Executive office.

JOHN and JAMES QUIGLY and JOHN NORTON, of Utica, N. Y., three roughs, who fatally stabbed WM. O'NEILL, at Boston, on Sunday evening, have been arrested.

The annual Communication of the Supreme conclave of the Order of Heptasophis, or Seven Wise Men, commences at Cincinnati today.

The Supreme Court of Missouri, on Monday, decided the case of Adams Express Company *vs.* RENO, by affirming the decision of the lower Court.

JOHN COVINGTON BURCH, Journal Clerk of the Senate of the United States, died in Washington on Monday night, aged fifty-seven years.

There are 420 visitors at White Sulphur Springs, West Va., and the number of arrivals average ninety per day.

The appointment of WM. H. FULTON, as clerk in the Appraiser's office of New-York, has been confirmed at the Treasury.

The Commencement exercises of the Wesleyan University began at Middletown, Conn., on Sunday. There were twenty-three graduates.

It is expected that on Saturday next a train will run through from Hartford to the Sound on the new Connecticut Valley Road.

The North German Lloyd Steam-ship Company has contracted to carry a monthly mail between England and Venezuela.

The *Official Gazette* announces that Queen VICTORIA has made the Emperor of the Brazils a Knight of the Garter.

A large fire occurred on Monday night on Rideau-street, Ottawa, Ontario. The loss is estimated at $20,000; partially insured.

Extensive preparations are in progress in Kansas, in the interest of the approaching State Fair.

MARY N. COFFEE, of New-York City, was drowned at Hurley, Ulster County, on Monday, while bathing.

Admiral PORTER, who has been ill for some weeks, has recovered.

Great Damage by Rains in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 18.—Heavy rains, accompanied by destructive winds, have prevailed here for several days. The dams of Langley Cotton-factory and the Bath Paper-mill, situated on Horse Creek, six miles from Augusta, broke at 4 o'clock this morning. The volume of water struck the South Carolina Railroad, and swept away the embankment and track for half a mile. The damage to the road has been repaired, and trains are running. About three hundred operatives in the mills are thrown out of employment. Loss, $50,000.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, July 18.—Statement of the Boston National Banks as returned to the Clearing-house Monday morning, July 17:

Capital..........	$48,050,000		
Loans..........	119,987,133	....Inc..	$415,810
Specie..........	2,514,036	....Inc..	116,952
Legal tenders..........	12,037,479	....Dec..	20,284
Due from other banks..........	19,225,313	....Dec..	1,229,713
Due to other banks..........	21,313,754	....Dec..	525,157
Deposits..........	49,471,116	....Dec..	682,595
Circulation..........	26,060,445	....Inc..	60,404

Sad Case of Drowning—A Little Boy Loses His Life in Trying to Save a Companion.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Dispatch, July 17.

The Monongahela River, just below Lock No. 1, was the scene of a sad case of drowning on Saturday afternoon. At the point mentioned a number of boys were swimming, when one of them got beyond his depth, and finding that he was drowning he cried for assistance. This brought to his rescue a little fellow named EDWARD WELLS. The latter, seizing the drowning boy, attempted to swim with him to the shore, but becoming exhausted he in turn called for help. This brought to the rescue a third boy, who succeeded in bringing the lad who had been in danger, safely on shore. The little fellow, EDDIE, however, who had so gallantly endeavored to save the life of his companion, was unable from his previous exertion to save himself, and he sank to the bottom before any assistance could be rendered him. Search was immediately made for the body, but it was not found until yesterday morning. The Coroner held an inquest and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. The deceased was the son of Mr. JOHN WELLS, bricklayer, residing on St. Patrick's alley, in the Sixth Ward, and was in the thirteenth year of his age.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters from Times Representatives at Home and Abroad.

Sketches of Affairs in England and France.

The Distinguished Guests of English Royalty.

Startling Rumors in Relation to the Tichborne Case.

The Work of Reconstruction in the New Republic.

Interesting Gossip from South America and the West.

College Commencements in New-Hampshire and Massachusetts.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The Ballot Bill in Parliament—Liberal Tactics—Looking Abroad—Imperial Guests—Royal Coolness Toward Prussia's Representatives—The Census and its Curiosities.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 8, 1871.

It is understood that the Conservatives had resolved to talk against time for the purpose of delaying the Ballot bill till so late a period of the season that the Lords would have an excuse for refusing to consider it. The Liberals determined at a caucus, held in Mr. GLADSTONE'S house, to meet these tactics by perfect silence. Accordingly, on Thursday evening, when Mr. NEWDEGATE renewed his verbose denunciations of secret voting, the Liberals rose in a body and walked out of the House, leaving only three Ministers and one or two private members to represent them and watch the proceedings. Upon this the Conservatives crossed over to the vacant benches and amused themselves by delivering philippics against the ballot from the places where the Radicals usually sit. Once the audience had dwindled down so much on both sides that an attempt to "count out," that is, to show there was not a quorum present, was made, but the Liberals trooped in from the dining and smoking rooms, where they were lying in wait, and balked the trick. Altogether, there was much childishness on both sides, and it is charitable to suppose that the blazing July sun which has suddenly burst upon us after a bleak reign of north-east wind, has somewhat enfeebled the mind, while it has inflamed the temper of our legislators. The oratorical powers of the Opposition being now somewhat exhausted, the bill has been taken seriously in hand, and will probably be sent up to the Lords in the course of another fortnight. What will the Lords do? has become the question of interest, as regards both the Army and Ballot bills. They will do a very foolish and dangerous thing if they throw them out.

A LOOK ABROAD.

Foreign politics are calm for the moment, but there are some ominous signs of an impending storm between France and Italy. The clericals, who are very influential in France just now, are stirring up a crusade against the sacrilegious Italians, who have despoiled the Pope of his patrimony; and as M. THIERS must soon find some occasion to please popular passions by a display of vigor, it is feared he may give way to his own well-known inclinations against Italy. Nor is the feeling in France as regards England particularly friendly; and there will, doubtless, be an acrid controversy over the Treaty of Commerce. The French have been informed that the treaty must stand or fall as a whole, and that they will not be allowed to pick and choose as to its provisions, just as it may suit their own interests. Doubtless it is necessary to take this ground on the chance of forcing them to grant us something in the way of reciprocity. M. THIERS is in a fix between the iron manufacturers who want protection, and the wine-growers, who want free trade; and it is England's game to pit the latter against the former. There would be a tremendous outcry in the south and middle of France if the English wine duties were raised, and it may come to that. But there would be an equal outcry over here, and I doubt whether it would be permitted, or at least continued for long.

IMPERIAL GUESTS.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the manner in which the imperial Prince and Princess of Germany have been received in this country. They arrived in town on Thursday evening by train from Dover. The Prince and Princess of WALES were at the railway station to meet them, and some royal carriages were provided. But there was no guard of honor, no state of any kind. The carriages were of the most ordinary kind, the royal servants in their undress liveries. Moreover, the Prince and Princess, though the Queen's son-in-law and daughter, are not lodged either at Buckingham Palace or Marlborough House, but with their own Ambassador, whose grand entertainments in their honor are in reality given by themselves. Next week, however, they are going down to stay with the Queen at her sea-side house on the Island of Wight. I dare say the Prince understands the whole affair, and doesn't care a bit how or where he is lodged, but this shabby treatment of illustrious guests has a very bad effect on public opinion both here and abroad. Here it gives countenance to the growing feeling among the working classes that they have to pay very heavily for royalty, and don't get value for their money. And abroad it is certain to have a political meaning attached to it, and to create an impression that it is an intended slight to Germany. Yesterday afternoon the Imperial Prince and Princess went to the Prince of Wales' garden party at Chiswick, where the Queen came to meet them. At night they had a cordial reception at the Opera, and whenever the people in the streets catch sight of them they are always loudly cheered. The Prince looks all the browner for his recent campaign, and somewhat stouter than when he was last over here. The other Imperial guests, the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, have called on the Queen at Windsor, and the Queen has returned the visit at their hotel, bringing the Order of the Garter (the most distinguished and most highly coveted of English decorations) for the Emperor, whom she there and then invested with it. His Majesty is an indefatigable sightseer, begins work at 6 in the morning, scours all over town before breakfast, does his two or three museums a day, and finds time for a good deal of writing besides. He has been twice to the Court of Common Pleas to hear the Tichborne trial. But he is very strict as to his incognito. When he drove down to Bushey last week to see the Queen's review, he found he could not procure admission to the ground without a ticket, and rather than declare himself he ordered the horses' heads to be turned round and drove back to town at once. He will have another chance on Monday, at Aldershott, where the Queen is to have a second review. In former years she was very fond of these displays, and used to attend them on horseback, draped in a little scarlet tunic, and hat with a plume of feathers—a kind of half-and-half general's uniform, adapted to her sex. But now a days she never wears anything but black, and watches the troops from her carriage.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of WALES start for Darmstadt on Monday, but the Prince comes back immediately. They were both present at a fancy-dress ball on Wednesday, for the benefit of a fund which is being raised for the completion of Sir WALTER SCOTT'S monument in Edinburgh. The Prince was dressed in tartan kilt and plaid, as the Lord of the Isles, and the Princess as Mary, Queen of Scots. Most of the other persons present also represented characters in the Waverley novels, or in SCOTT'S poems.

THE CENSUS.

I gave you the general results of the census which has just been taken, in a former letter. For England and Wales there were 32,606 enumerators, each with a district on the average less than two square miles in area, containing 131 houses and 626 people. Of course there are a great variety in the districts. In London one man counted 3,599 souls, another 3,860, and a third 4,800, while on a wide moor in the country an enumerator would have only fifty or sixty people to reckon up. Fourteen schedules were sent privately to the Registrar-General, in order to avoid the scrutiny of enumerators in country districts. A rich spinster, of advanced age, fastened up her doors and windows, and declared that a fine of twenty pounds would not induce her to admit the enumerator or give the required particulars. In answer, however, to a "soothing letter," she sent her schedule to the Registrar-General in London. A gentleman of property objected to the census on religious grounds. It was, he contended, the offense for which David suffered, as recorded in the Old Testament, and he would pay a fine of any amount, or go to the scaffold, even, rather than commit this sin. His scruples were respected, and the particulars of his family obtained in another way. There were one or two prosecutions in the country, which led to fines being imposed. One enumerator was insulted and assaulted, which, considering the places he and his fellows had to visit, and the strange prejudices prevailing as to their mission, is an unexpectedly moderate allowance of violence. One of the enumerators in London was a lady, and discharged her duties very efficiently. In one of the returns an "author" states: "Wife says I am both idiot and lunatic." One of the marked features of this census, as of former records of the same kind, is the great and continuous immigration of the country people into the towns. On the other hand, the towns are taking their revenge by swallowing up the country. Before long a man will be able to walk out of London straight to the Lands' End or John o' Groat's House without being able to tell where the town leaves off and the country begins, except when he comes across some gentleman's park or deer forest or grouse moor, artificially and expensively preserved in a state of wildness. As for the corn-fields, we shall have to take a last fond look at them, unless some plan can be invented of shelving the country. Meanwhile, however, there is Chicago to trust to.

F. J. H.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

Suspension of the Proceedings—A Three Months' Adjournment—Consequences of the Delay—English Opinion on the Suit—A Review of the Circumstances.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 8, 1871.

The great trial as to the identity of the claimant to the Tichborne baronetcy and estates, which has almost engrossed the attention of all classes for some months, to the exclusion of politics and everything else, has been adjourned for three months. It was, of course, quite right and proper that the Judge, jury and counsel should have a holiday, but to all reasonable people a holiday extending from the 7th July to the 7th November seems rather too much of a good thing. However the Chief-Justice was evidently determined not to lose his long vacation, and several of the counsel threatened to throw up their briefs if the adjournment did not take place. The defendants, who are the trustees and guardians of the present infant Baronet, were strongly opposed to an adjournment, and with good reason. If their theory that the claimant is ARTHUR ORTON, the son of a Wapping butcher, and not ROGER TICHBORNE is correct, it is quite clear that the impostor will have three months in which to search fresh particulars about the real ROGER, (following the hints supplied by the Solicitor-General's cross-examination,) and to dress up and rehearse the elaborate fiction by which he hopes to gain so much. I will not go over the extraordinary incidents of the case, the general nature of which is apparently as well known in New-York as in London. Nor have I a right to anticipate the course of justice, and deliver my own personal verdict on the case. In fact, the case being only a quarter begun, is clearly not ripe for judgment, and it would be foolish to attempt to pass one, when there is so much evidence yet to come at which one can only guess. But I may indicate in a few sentences how opinion is swayed over here. In the first place, those who are disposed to regard the claimant as the right man, point to the discrepancies in his appearance as compared with young ROGER before he went to sea, and his entire ignorance of French, as proofs of his genuineness, rather than the reverse, since, if he were an impostor, he would have doubtless tried to get up some knowledge of French, and would have been afraid to pretend to be a man whose former self he resembled so little. Again, his persistent declaration of failing memory and refusal to attempt to recollect details of the previous life of ROGER are also regarded in the same manner. Surely an impostor would have "fudged" more, and made dashes at the fact. Further, it is argued that while he recollects very little, that little consists of circumstances most of which could hardly be known to and remembered by any but the real man. On the other hand, those who believe him to be an impostor, contend that it would be impossible for a man who once spoke French as his native tongue, to forget it utterly. Even to the pronunciation of his mother's name: (which he called FELICITE, not Felicité;) that the circumstances of his early life, schoolbooks, play-fellows, military education, and so on could not have faded so completely from a mind which, it must be remembered, can recollect other things very well; that the particulars mentioned by the claimant are just such as he might have picked up from ROGER'S servants, while the things he could not remember are also just the things they would not be likely to know, or, if they had heard them, to make an impression on their minds; that, with the exception of Lady TICHBORNE, who was rather a crazy old dame, and had a fixed idea ROGER would turn up some day, and Mr. BIDDULPH ROGER'S cousin, the whole of the family, uncles, aunts, and cousins, of every degree repudiate and denounce him; that he himself, when he first arrived in England, and subsequently, kept out of their way, although he associated freely with other people more likely to be deceived as to his identity; that his very first visit on landing was to Wapping, to make inquiries about the ORTON family, that he had paid them money and written them letters in an assumed name, and had generally manifested a keen interest in them. There is a curious story abroad that the claimant is indeed a TICHBORNE, not ROGER, but an illegitimate son of ROGER'S father. I mention this, like the other things, as bearing on the truth or the reverse of the claimant's case, and merely to show you what people are thinking and saying about it.

An American's Views—A Magistrate's Prejudices—Who the Claimant Is—A Story of the Clubs—A Settlement With the Plaintiff Possible.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 8, 1871.

The mystery of the Tichborne case grew daily with the cross-examination of the claimant, and the public wonder was at the highest pitch just at the time when the judge, counsel, and jury declared that they could not go on longer for very fatigue and exhaustion. This was on the thirty-seventh consecutive day, with six-hour sessions daily. The adjournment leaves the public in a state of bewilderment, for many who could enlighten them dare not, and the Press is perfectly silent, never having uttered a word, save in commenting rather severely upon a post-prandial speech of the Lord Chief Justice at the Lord Mayor's dinner, in which, as every day in Court, he betrayed his violent bias against the claimant. I recall no parallel in the Courts of the United States of a presiding Judge exhibiting such persistent prejudice against a litigant before him, which quite naturally has secured for the claimant immense sympathy and good-will from the public.

WHO THE CLAIMANT IS.

The information I give you will be the first publication of the paradoxical fact that the claimant is both TICHBORNE and ORTON! Scouting mystery, I proceed to the solution. When ROGER C. TICHBORNE left England for South America, his uncle, Sir JAMES DOUGHTY, was in possession of the Tichborne estates. He, dying childless, the title and estates fell to the claimant's father, who, also dying, his eldest son, ROGER C., would inherit had he survived. As it was believed that ROGER perished in 1853 in the shipwreck of the ship *Bella*, in which he unquestionably sailed from Rio to New-York, his younger brother, ALFRED, succeeded, and he dying at the age of twenty-six years left an infant who, had not the claimant appeared, would unobstructedly on arriving at legal age, have assumed the title and proprietorship of the estates, producing $130,000 income. All these facts are not new to you; but this one is—that the claimant's father had an illegitimate child by his cook, MARY ORTON, sister of old GEORGE ORTON, who the defense say was the claimant's father, and by whom the claimant, under the name of ARTHUR ORTON, was brought up! The boy was ignorant of his true parentage, and after many strange vicissitudes settled in Australia, where he was found in 1866, under the name of TOM CASTRO, pursuing the calling of his putative father, a butcher's. Old Lady TICHBORNE was of an erratic and unsound mind, and though thirteen years had transpired without tidings from her long-lost son, she was monomaniacal on the subject, and not despairing of his being alive, continued to advertise and offer rewards. There was in the family of the TICHBORNE'S a negro named BOGLE, who, perhaps, alone was in the secret of the natural son of the claimant's father, who would be half brother to the real ROGER C., and like a cunning old negro as he is, went off quietly to Sydney, and there finding TOM CASTRO, alias Arthur Orton, revealed to him the secret of his parentage and the situation of the title and estates of Tichborne. With this revelation the mystery disappears, for from BOGLE and Lady TICHBORNE, who was easily persuaded to recognize the claimant as her own son, the claimant acquired his knowledge of the history of the real ROGER, after his sixteenth year, from which time he resided in England, when BOGLE was with him almost constantly, and as BOGLE and the other servants of the family knew but very little of ROGER'S boyhood in France, we have an explanation of the remarkable fact that the claimant's evidence as to his history prior to his sixteenth year is so lame and unsatisfactory. It is rumored that the defense is so alarmed at the strength of the plaintiffs' case disclosed on the cross-examination, that they will, on the reassembly of the Court after adjournment, shift their grounds, and attempt to defeat the claimant as the natural son of Sir JAMES TICHBORNE.

FRANCE.

Past and Present—Abiding Military Spirit of the Nation—The French and the Prussians—Dealing With the Communists—The Women of the Commune—Movements of Pretenders.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 7, 1871.

It was just a year ago yesterday when the Duke of GRAMMONT declared to the Corps Législatif that France could not submit to the insult put upon her in the matter of the choice of a German Prince to fill the Spanish throne. What a heap of disasters did not the unfortunate Hohenzollern candidature bring upon this country! I am all the more minded of those days — that is to say, of this time last year—because then there was a Liberal Ministry in office, or a Ministry which had come into power heralded by liberal intentions, and the general opinion was that all vexatious tyranny was at an end, and that the reign of the millennium was really at hand. How OLLIVIER disappointed us; how with a "light heart" he plunged us into war, when we were in no way prepared, in spite of our vast military expenditure, to enter the field, now belongs to history. There have just been partial elections in France, and nearly everywhere the moderate Republicans have triumphed, and again we seem to be on the verge of tasting those sweets of liberty which you have so long enjoyed. It is true that the country may not be really so republican as it appears, and that many of the departments may have voted for moderate Republican candidates, as the best means for securing peace for the present, and keeping M. THIERS in power; but these constituencies, when they see that a republic does not necessarily mean fire and blood, the Reign of Terror of '93 or the Commune of '71, will become thoroughly imbued with those true republican principles which enables every citizen to feel that he is something more than a slave, and that a poor man standing on his own rights is nobler than the most gold-bedizened courtier who kisses the hand of his sovereign. *Ora pro nobis.*

MILITARY SPIRIT OF THE NATION.

There is one thing which rather saddens me. We don't appear to have lost any of our accursed military propensities, which have already got us into so much trouble. You have probably read ARTHUR YOUNG'S *Travels Through France Prior to the First Revolution*, and may remember the anecdote which he relates of meeting crowds of countrymen coming home from a fair, each with a little drum. Why these drums? They were for their children to play with. This same spirit is rampant among us still, notwithstanding the sharp lesson which we have just received. The Government, though it has an enormous war indemnity to pay, will not hear of any reduction in the war estimates, and the National Assembly backs up the Government, and is itself backed up by the nation. The country, too, shows its love of military glory by returning a number of Generals and Admirals who fought bravely against the Prussians, and to-morrow it would throw itself into the arms of MCMAHON, but that stout-hearted old soldier is too much of a patriot to put forward any claim beyond that of acting under the civil authority. It is certainly said that MCMAHON is to be made Commander-in-Chief of all the armies of France; and as some four hundred thousand men are to be kept on foot during the Summer, in camps of instruction, and near the capital, he will hold a post of immense power. But then he does not aim at the purple, and has even refused a seat in the National Assembly, not wishing to be mixed up with politics. It were devoutly to be wished that, having had our fight, we could lay down our arms for a time and endeavor to make up for lost time. Before the war with Prussia took place, and when we were in the heighth of prosperity we groaned over the law which deprived the country every year of one hundred thousand lads to send them into the army for a certain number of years, and now that France governs herself every one is talking of the old law, which was considered tyrannical, being considerably aggravated.

THE FRENCH AND THE PRUSSIANS.

There is constant squabbling going on between the French and Prussians in the different places occupied by the latter, and this has reached such a pitch that the *Journal Officiel* has considered it necessary to call on the French Press not to aggravate matters. On many occasions lives have been lost, and it would be dangerous to allow this ill-feeling to be carried any further. The Prussian Government has also taken steps to prevent collisions as far as possible. To believe the French, the Germans are greatly irritated against them in consequence of the rapidity with which the loan was subscribed. The victim was supposed to be at his last gasp, and behold he raises two milliards of francs, and can get as much more as he likes. To give you an example of the state of the country I may briefly allude to a few crimes committed in the vicinity of Paris. The other day at Rainey, a Prussian officer and his orderly would gallop over a flock of sheep in the road in spite of the entreaties of the shepherd, who was beaten into the bargain. The shepherd went home, got a pistol, laid in wait for the enemy, missed the officer, but stretched the orderly dead at his feet. He then gave himself up to the German authorities, was tried by Court-martial, and shot immediately. In a wood, close to the same village, a lad of about twelve years of age was found a couple of days ago in a state of insensibility, and close to him lay a Prussian soldier, with his throat cut by his own sabre, which was found lying at his side, covered with blood. As the lad has not recovered his speech, what happened between him and the soldier, and in fact the whole drama, is a mystery to be cleared up. At Livry, another village near here, a young man fired upon some Germans who were pillaging his garden; for this he has been arrested and sentenced to death. Great interest has been made to procure his release, and even M. THIERS has written to the Prussian commander on the subject, but the young man's fate still hangs in the balance.

DEALING WITH THE COMMUNISTS.

Here in Paris we are still busy with our Communists. One cannot but pity many of the deluded wretches, who, unable to resist the temptation of coming forth from their hiding-places to enjoy the sun, are immediately seized upon by a vigilant Police and marched off to Versailles. It seems to me that the average number of arrests per day must amount to something like two hundred. Among other people snapped up is EPAMINONDAS—a descendant of the Theban who lost his life for saving his country. Our modern Greek belonged to the International Association, and made himself greatly remarked under the Commune for his incendiary speeches.

THE WOMEN OF THE COMMUNE.

The most curious arrest made within the last few days was that of a fury of the name of NATHALIE DUVAL, who fell into the clutches of the Police in a very odd manner. On the 15th April last there appeared in Paris a most wild appeal to the women of the capital to come forward and join the ranks of the Commune. This appeal, it was afterward discovered, was written by a frantic Russian of the name of OLGA DIMITRIEFF, and the result was that committees of women were formed, and a central committee under the Presidence of OLGA established in the Rue du Temple. The citoyenne OLGA and her friends did all they could to excite the women of Paris, and NATHALIE DUVAL, who made herself conspicuous among this band, became second in command and preached a kind of mystic rebellion. The consequence was that when the Versailles troops entered the capital they often found themselves in the presence of infuriated women who defended several barricades, notably one at the Place Pigale, which they had thrown up themselves, with great gallantry. A great number of these women were killed or taken prisoners, but the two principal organizers of the force—OLGA and NATHALIE—escaped and were nowhere to be found. However, NATHALIE DUVAL, after remaining hidden for some time, came to the conclusion that she could not survive the ruin of the Commune, and prepared to commit suicide. To make doubly sure, first of all she lit her charcoal and then drank off half a gallon of absinthe. The charcoal did not burn well, in consequence of the want of air, and the unfortunate NATHALIE, stupefied by the absinthe, fell with her head against the furnace and was unable to move. Her screams alarmed the neighbors, who broke open the door and found her in the horrible position described above. She was fearfully burnt about the head. The Police, warned of what had happened, arrived, and NATHALIE DUVAL made a clean breast of her connection with the Commune. She said that the Central Committee had instructed women in the use of fire-arms, and that afterward they had enrolled the *petroleuses* and distributed the inflammatory matter.

MOVEMENTS OF PRETENDERS.

The Duc DE CHAMBORD, or Henri V., as he is called by some, has passed through Paris, and paid a flying visit to his château of Chambord, which was presented to him by the French nation while he was yet in his cradle, and yet he had never seen it before. He merely passes through France, and then returns to his usual residence in Austria. All the ORLEANS Princes are here, but they too intend to make but a brief stay, at all events in the capital. When France gets used to these claimants, she will cease to notice their presence or look upon them as dangerous.

THE THEATRES.

It is not the season now, so there are no novelties at the theatres. No author of note would permit a piece of his to be produced in the dog-days.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Brazilian Emancipation Bill—Prospect of Its Passage—Abatement of the Plague at Buenos Ayres—General News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Saturday, June 10, 1871.

Never was the climate of Rio so balmy and delightful as it is at present. We are in the midst of our tropical Winter, if such a term can be applied to a season which is almost perpetual Spring, and we are particularly free of fevers—those tropical curses which have recently played such fearful ravages in more temperate climates than Rio. The absorbing topic with us now is of course the Emancipation bill. Party feeling never ran higher, and the daily journals teem with abuse so vile as to be beneath attention. The Conservatives, or Government party, who advocate the bill, firmly believe that the humane measure will pass, but the Liberals are just as confident of its defeat. The general impression among those well informed is that the bill will be carried through both the Senate and the Deputies and in the Upper House, by an overwhelming majority. In the meantime it is discussed on an average of about once a week, and always very ably on both sides. The great difficulty in the way seems undoubtedly to be a clause which is very ambiguous, and which can be construed into immediate emancipation, without remuneration, or at least the Opposition argue it may lead to that result. They contend that the Government, acknowledging the slave as private property, cannot legally deprive a citizen of such property without an equivalent. Anyhow, the bill will pass; it is the Emperor's pet project, and doubtless my next will announce the happy event.

The Brazilians are very indignant, and justly so, in consequence of the refusal of President SARMIENTO to allow the hospital supplies and physicians sent by the noble ladies of Rio de Janeiro to land at Buenos Ayres. The *Isabel* has returned to Rio, and her passengers represent the Argentine Government as the sole responsible party in the shameful transaction.

The feeling here is indeed very strong, as the Duchess DE CAXIAS, the Marqueza DE CARVALHO, the Baroness DE MANA, and other distinguished ladies used every effort to make Brazil's charitable gift to the suffering Buenos Ayreans timely and really acceptable. Never before had a more genial feeling sprung up toward Buenos Ayres in her hour of deep misery; and from the palace to the humblest *rancho* the spirit of generosity was everywhere manifest. Some brought clothes, others blankets and drugs. A band of young and heroic physicians in this city came forward as volunteers to face the pestilence that was fast depopulating Buenos Ayres. They went to a country barren of high aspirations, and where charity has neither a temple nor worshipers. The fever, it is reported, has almost entirely abated, as at last accounts but one or two deaths per diem were announced. The people of the plague-ridden city are now talking about building a new city, on another site, though the project is deemed here as simply chimerical. The small-pox, as I mentioned in my last, has made its appearance in Montevideo, but the latest dates confine it to the lower classes. On the 18th of May the Montevidean Water-works, an enterprise of stupendous magnitude for these countries, were completed, and the first supply of water from the Santa Lucia was thrown into the Queen City of the Plate amid the joyful demonstrations of the inhabitants. The people of Montevideo have now a water supply to be only classed with your famous Croton Aqueduct. Perhaps the greatest want the city experienced is now met, and the miserable supply from old wells and filthy algibes is a thing of the past. It is a great victory of engineering skill, after so many years of patient toil and enormous expenditure, and an enterprise that will prove one of the most remunerative in South America. The Montevideans are yet fighting among themselves, with the usual indecisive results. The Blancos are in the ascendant one day, the Colorados the next. The great trouble seems to be that both parties are incessantly removing their commanders, and never give a really good man an opportunity to reap the fruits of any decided advantage he may have gained.

Advices from Asuncion state that an agent of an American association has offered the Paraguayan Government to introduce one hundred thousand emigrants, provided the Government concedes to the Company that tract of land lying between the Rivers Manduviva and Piribibuy, the Company to get one league of land for every ten persons. The same report says that Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER is the chief mover in this matter, and it is hinted that this Company has nothing less in view than to send out BRIGHAM YOUNG with all his followers. Before I close I must not fail to mention that a concession has been granted by the Brazilian Government for fifty years to Don FERREYRA DA VEIGA, for the construction of a cheap railroad from the terminus of the fourth section of the Dom Pedro II. Railway to the Sapacahy, in the Province of Minas Geraes.

INTRUDO.

CHICAGO.

The Gumbleton Murder Trial—The Iroquois Tragedy—The Canal Project—Rejoicings—Tad Lincoln—The Sunday Laws.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 17, 1871.

The trial of ZIEGENMEYER, charged with the murder of M. W. GUMBLETON, which occupied three or four days of last week, naturally excited considerable attention. The details of the circumstances connected with the murder, and the steps taken to ferret it out, and to capture the murderer, who fled to Germany, immediately after the commission of the crime, as published from time to time, were fully substantiated by the testimony. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, however, but formed so complete a network that there was no escape. Not a doubt of the guilt of the prisoner exists in any mind. The facts disclose a cold-blooded persistency in securing an opportunity to do the murder, rarely equaled in any case which ever came under our observation. ZIEGENMEYER dogged his victim from place to place, until he finally consummated his deed of blood, and securely buried, as he thought, his crime out of sight beneath the waters of Lake Michigan. But the avenger was upon his track, and justice has overtaken him. There was no hesitancy with the jury in finding him guilty, and under a law of this State they also fixed the penalty at imprisonment for life. The customary motion for a new trial was made by his lawyers, and is now pending. I say customary, because it has grown into almost a constant practice to make these motions. Where the clients have plenty of money they are generally pressed, and usually granted on the slightest pretext—the lawyers on the Bench sympathize with the lawyers at the Bar in their reachings out after more fees.

THE IROQUOIS TRAGEDY.

I was down in the region of the recent hanging tragedy, in Iroquois County, last week, and found no little excitement among the people in relation thereto. It will be recollected that MARTIN MERA murdered his son in a most inhuman and brutal manner—whipping him until he could not stand, and then holding him upon a hot stove until the skin adhered to it. When the atrocity was discovered, MERA was arrested and lodged in jail at Watseka. The people, fearing that he would escape a just and adequate punishment assembled, to the number of several hundred, took him out of the hands of the officers, and hung him to the first convenient tree. A Grand Jury has had the case under advisement and indicted several by name, with others unknown, for participating in the transaction. I heard threats of a general arming and resistance to any arrests being made, but came to the conclusion that there will be nothing of this sort, and also that there will be no convictions unless the venue is changed to a county remote from the scene of the tragedy. Under the circumstances, no punishment the law can inflict would be adequate to the crime committed by MERA. His punishment was mild and merciful, compared with what he inflicted upon the boy; but it is not exactly a safe precedent to inaugurate mob law in Illinois, where we have regularly constituted tribunals. It was a very natural and a very creditable thing, that the indignation of the people was aroused; but still, they violated law, and must abide whatever consequences follow.

THE SOUTHERN DEPARTURE.

Our citizens had a jubilation on Saturday afternoon. About 2 o'clock the great bell on the City Hall rang out at its best, calling our citizens to rally and witness the commencement of the revolution in the current of Chicago River. The dam was cut away, and the gate between the river and canal at Bridgeport was opened, and the waters commenced their southward flow. As soon as the obstacles were removed, the black and turbid contents of the river began to pour into the canal, and it is expected that in the course of a few days their place will be taken by quite a different element from Lake Michigan—more pure and healthful. The deepening of the canal was commenced about three years ago by the city, under the authority of an act of the State Legislature. The entire cost of the improvement will be $3,150,000, which is to be a lien upon the revenues of the Canal. The bottom of the canal, thus deepened, is six feet below the ordinary low-water mark of the surface of the lake. The "deep cut" extends across the "divide" between Chicago River and the streams which flow into the Illinois, which terminates at Lockport, a distance of thirty-five miles. The primary object of this enterprise is the thorough drainage and cleansing of the river as a sanitary measure. It is also expected that the enlargement will increase the business of the canal, by affording additional facilities. The first result will undoubtedly be realized, as already a decided change in the water of the river begins to be observable.

DEATH OF TAD LINCOLN.

THOMAS LINCOLN—better known as Tad—the youngest son of the late President LINCOLN, died in this city after quite a protracted illness, the disease being dropsy of the chest. We have been so accustomed to the boyish name of "Tad," that we can scarcely realize that he had become a young man over eighteen years of age, having been born on the 17th of May, 1853. He possessed more of the characteristics of his father than any of the rest of the children ever exhibited, and gave promise, in his later years, of becoming a man of distinguished ability. Since the death of his father he had been at school in this city—at the Dearborn Public school. Subsequently he attended the North-western University for a short time, and left to accompany his mother to Europe. For some time past he had been a regular and interested attendant upon the Sabbath-school Bible class of the First Baptist Church, and the funeral services were conducted yesterday by Dr EVERTS, the pastor, at the residence of his brother ROBERT. The remains were taken to Springfield last evening, where they are to find their final resting place. His mother says that, when but eight years old, "Tad," of his own accord, signed a pledge of total abstinence from all sorts of intoxicating liquors and tobacco, to which he unflinchingly adhered—refusing all proffers of wine, even at public dinners, and elsewhere, with politeness, but with the decisive answer, "I am pledged to total abstinence." This fact shows moral courage and decisive character rarely found in young men in these days. He was a general favorite with all who knew him.

SUNDAY LAWS.

The excitement about our Sunday laws still continues, though it has somewhat subsided. The Germans here, as well as in Cincinnati, have determined to make the repeal of these laws an issue in the elections, and are organizing ward committees outside of both parties. The friends of the Sabbath are also quietly organizing, and there is therefore likelihood that we shall have new and disturbing elements in our next political campaign.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

Opening of Commencement Week—A Busy Scene in the Town—The Sermons—Class Day.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HANOVER, N. H., Monday, July 17, 1871.

This pleasant little college town this week takes it turn at the dash and whirl, and carnival, of Commencement. Thus far, however, we have seen very little of the dashing, rushing feature. The intense heat of Saturday kept closely within doors those visitors whom the numerous coaches brought up from the railroad. Yesterday the sacredness of the day, respected here in Puritan New-England style, kept the streets clear of equipages, and the sidewalks of people.

In the morning, Rev. Dr. LEEDS, the pastor of the church, preached an excellent sermon, with especial reference to the Graduating Class, the main idea of which was each man's power to make himself what he will.

At 3 o'clock, a moderately-large and very attentive audience assembled in the old church, to listen to the baccalaureate discourse of President SMITH. The discourse closed with an address to the Graduating Class, in which a brief notice was taken of the death of one of their number, ANTHONY COLBY, of New-London, a grandson of Ex-Gov. COLBY, and an emphatic tribute was paid to the memory of the late Prof. WOODMAN.

Though long, even for a baccalaureate sermon, the discourse was listened to throughout with attention and interest. It would be unjust to pass by without mention the singing on the occasion, which was furnished by a quartet choir, and was in all parts of remarkable excellence. The credit of this success is due almost wholly to the exertions of Mr. H. H. SCOTT, of the Graduating Class, whose fine tenor voice, as also the soprano of Miss SMITH, the daughter of the President, received much praise.

In the evening the Theological Society was addressed by Dr. BODWELL, of Hartford Theological Seminary. He commenced by referring felicitously to his former connection with the Society. Then passing easily to his subject, an "Answer to Rationalism," he spoke of the natural expectation that he should address this Theological Society on a theological subject, as not necessarily binding him, inasmuch as every man in these days thinks himself competent to decide for himself all theological questions. Herein theology differs from all other sciences and branches of learning, that in these men are willing to accept demonstrated facts and received theories, while in that, every one has his own fully digested system. But, unfortunately, in this rationalistic certainty there is nothing settled. It is generally considered that to answer rationalistic arguments requires great dialectic power and long training. This is not so; though infidels have been philosophers, infidelity has ever been unphilosophical. The arguments of its greatest thinkers are superficial. Indeed, it is better not to attempt to answer them logically, not that this cannot be done successfully, but that it is not expedient. Reason in theology is most unreasonable; it starts with a lie—that reason is supreme in higher matters as in lower, and the inevitable result is, that Christianity is determined to be false. Faith should be supreme, and guide reason, which, left to itself, leads to darkness, because blinded by sin.

A graver and more difficult task than dealing with outside rationalism is to determine what we shall do with the rationalism in the churches. Reason has been put for faith, and intuition accepted instead of testimony. Where this is done, theology, though glittering, is cold and cheerless. The pulpit of New-England has rationalized, and is therefore weak. EDWARDS needed all his piety to save himself from his own metaphysics. The preaching of AUGUSTINE'S and CALVIN'S doctrines, in all their purity will lead to skepticism, and wherein is the skepticism of orthodoxy better than the skepticism of heterodoxy?

The orator noticed the state of Paris today. He pictured in eloquent and telling words her position for the past fifty years, as the centre of civilization, a paradise of sensual delights, and asked, what wonder that men's passions have there broken loose, till from men they have become fiends? The creed of the whole people, from Emperor to artisan, has been rationalism.

This brief abstract gives but an inadequate idea of the manner in which the subject was handled, and none at all of the eloquent language, clear, resonant voice, and easy, flowing, yet full and emphatic delivery of the speaker. The audience, which was certainly not so large as the merits of the address deserved, listened most attentively, and seemed disappointed that it closed so soon.

This evening members of the Junior and Sophomore Classes contend for rhetorical prizes in the church. To-morrow is Class Day, the exercises being partly in the church, and partly in the open air, as usual. The weather continues pleasantly cool, the town is filling with visitors, and everything promises a successful and pleasant week.

H. K.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

What the College Consists of—What It Proposes to Do—Commencement Week—Interesting Facts.

From Our Special Correspondent.

AMHERST, Mass., Monday, July 17, 1871.

This is getting to be very much of a college town. One would suppose that, after having gone through such a siege of literary exercises as was the case last week, Amherst would have nothing more to offer in that line at present. But the whole thing—examinations, prize-speaking, class day, and commencement, is to be repeated this week, "with an entire change of programme."

In this age the old and new come very near together. Last week I told you of the old, which was Amherst College. Now, a few words about the new, which is the Agricultural College. This institution has been opened to students for four years, and this is the its annual Commencement. Its friends claim that they have solved the problem whether agricultural colleges can be made successful, and that this college is no longer an experiment. The farm, of 383½ acres, and the various buildings, consisting of two dormitories, a chapel, two boarding-houses, a plant-house and museum, a farm-house, and several barns, are situated about a mile from the village, on the road to North Amherst. The total value of the College real estate is $196,500. The value of stock, implements, and produce at the beginning of this year was $15,002. The Legislature, at the last session, voted the College $150,000, and it now has a cash fund of a quarter of a million, and as much more invested in good securities. Massachusetts is making every effort to give her farmer boys a good professional education, in the hope of keeping some of them within her borders, to multiply her pleasant places, so that the prairies shall not draw all her sons away. The College is in charge of a Board of Trustees elected by the Legislature, and the Board of Overseers is the State Board of Agriculture. Col. WILLIAM S. CLARK is President and Professor of Botany and Horticulture. He is assisted by six resident Professors in Agriculture, Modern Languages, Chemistry, Mathematics and Farm Engineering, Military Science and Tactics, and Mental, Moral and Social Science. Several members of the Amherst Faculty give instruction in elocution, English literature, &c., and eminent gentlemen from abroad lecture upon various departments of agricultural science. The aim is to give a thorough education in all the branches of farming, and enough general knowledge to enable the farmer to take that position in the community which he ought to have. No time could have been selected in which the farm would have presented a better appearance than at present. Abundant showers by night, and a long continuance of radiant days, render this one of the most beautiful seasons ever known in this region. This morning, at 9½ o'clock, there was an inspection of the farm and buildings by Messrs. HUBBARD, JOHNSON and KNOWLTON, of the Board of Agriculture. There are at present eight acres of oats, eighteen of millet, sixteen of corn, three of potatoes, one of fodder corn, one of turnips, two of garden vegetables and five of sugar beets, under cultivation on the farm. Much attention is being paid to the raising of beets, in view of manufacturing sugar from them, which is so successfully done in Europe. An elaborate report on this subject was made to the State Senate last Winter by the trustees and it is proposed to erect a refinery soon, so that very careful experiments can be made in this new branch of American industry. There have been during the year one hundred and forty-seven students in college, divided into four regular classes, and one class of special course men. All of these students have been subject to military drill and instruction by Capt. H. E. ALVORD, United States Army. This United States Professorship, that went a begging among the other colleges of the State, finds favor here, and is doing good service by fitting a hardy body of educated young men for military service, if occasion requires. The guns in use are furnished by the Government. They are the Allin gun. Gov. CLAFLIN has just presented the students with a magnificent stand of colors, national and State, which were displayed at drill this afternoon for the first time. It may be unnecessary for me to state that the College is not very popular in this immediate neighborhood. The farmers here think that they can do about as good a business as the State can. This is quite natural, and it will take some time to dispel certain prejudices that exist. The College has been, therefore, an expensive institution, and at present it costs as much to carry it on as it would for twice the number of students. Farming cannot now be done here at the same cost that it could if not connected with the interests of education. Experiments and improvements must be made continually, and these must be paid for. A fine collection of stock is kept on the farm, which it is hoped will do much to improve the neighboring cattle. This includes Shorthorns, Devons, Ayrshires, Jerseys, South-down sheep, Suffolk and Chester swine. Aside from the expenses of the institution, some farmers are very fond of inquiring, "Will the students become practical farmers? After four years of study will they be willing to go to work in good earnest?" This is a question that time alone can answer. At present all students are required to work on the farm six hours every week. All who wish are allowed to work as many extra hours as they choose, provided they keep up to the required standing in study. For this labor they are suitably paid. In the beginning the students worshiped in the Amherst College Chapel, but now they have a chapel of their own, and all religious services are conducted by Rev. H. W. PARKER, Professor of Moral Science, late of Iowa College. This gentleman preached the Baccalaureate sermon yesterday. Today has been devoted to examinations. Most of them were finished last week, but each class is examined publicly in one study pursued during the present term. The programme for the morning was Juniors in Fruit Culture, President CLARK; Sophomores in Surveying, Prof. FERR. This afternoon, Freshmen in Agricultural Chemistry, Prof. GOESSMANN. Seniors, in Rural Law, Prof. BRADLEY. Some of these are very interesting. To-night there will be prize speaking by these students from each of the three lower classes in Amherst College Hall.

H. W.

THE GALLANT TWENTY-SECOND.

How the Regiment Behaved Under Fire—Official Report of Col. Porter.

The following are the official reports of Col. JOSIAH PORTER, commanding the Twenty-second Infantry, National Guard, State of New-York, of the part taken by his regiment on the day of the riot:

HEAD-QUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY,
NATIONAL GUARD, NEW-YORK,
July 12, 1871—Midnight.

Col. W. H. Chesebrough, Assistant Adjutant-General First Division National Guard:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report as follows: The regiment under my command, in pursuance of special orders from Division Head-quarters, assembled at the armory in Fourteenth-street this morning, at 7 o'clock. Shortly after 7 o'clock line was formed, arms stacked, a guard established, and the men held strictly within the armory while awaiting further orders. About noon several parties of fifty or more men each passed the armory, using insulting and threatening language and gestures. I caused the men to be kept as much as possible from the doors, windows and front of the armory. On receiving field order from Division Head-quarters, dated July 12, 1871, directing me to proceed with my command to Twenty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, to act as a guard to the procession to form there under the command of Gen. VARIAN, about 1¼ P. M., I caused the regiment to fall in and take arms, and distributed ammunition—twenty rounds to each man. In compliance with orders from Division Head-quarters previously received, I had not up to this time issued any ammunition. Leaving a guard at the armory of two commissioned officers and thirty-six enlisted men, we then marched immediately, and with all possible expedition, to Twenty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue. After having ascertained that Gen. VARIAN was not yet on the ground, and having advised with Inspector JAMISON, who was present with a considerable body of the Metropolitan Police, I established the regiment in column of fours on the westerly side of Eighth-avenue, right resting on Twenty-eighth-street. Gen. VARIAN arrived on the ground shortly after and continued the regiment in about the same position above described. Acting under his directions, I then gave the order to load with ball cartridge, which was executed. The side streets, the sidewalks of Eighth-avenue, and the doors, windows and roofs of the houses on either side of the avenue were crowded with people, among whom were many women and children. No assault whatever was made upon the regiment, although threatening and offensive demonstrations were continually occurring in the crowd, but the offending individuals were promptly disposed of by the Police, who were engaged in a series of continually recurring skirmishes up to the time the procession started, and in fact until the column was finally dismissed in Fourth-avenue. When the procession was ready to move, the regiment was posted by Gen. VARIAN on the right flank, in column of fours, head of column at about Twenty-eighth-street. My instructions from Gen. VARIAN were to guard the right flank of the procession, and not to fire until I received orders from him. Under these instructions, I gave my officers and men strict injunctions not to fire until they got the word of command from me. Our position on the right of the procession we maintained during the march, excepting that at about Twenty-third-street, the left flank of the rear of the procession being wholly uncovered, Capt. W. C. BESSON, with one company, was sent to fill this vacancy, marching in column of fours in rear of the Ninth Regiment, and one company, under Lieut. TREHUNE, was directed to march, company front, in rear of the procession, the remaining companies being still sufficient to cover the right flank of the procession. During the march from Twenty-eighth or Twenty-ninth street to the middle of the block between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, the column was frequently assailed by men firing pistols, bottles, bricks, stones and other missiles from the houses and roofs on either side. At least a dozen men of this regiment were struck by bottles, bricks or stones, several receiving slight flesh-wounds, but no serious injuries. At Twenty-fourth-street there was considerable firing, in which the Eighty-fourth Regiment, acting as a guard to the left flank of the procession, took part. The head of our column was at the time a little in advance of the south-west corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue. The Eighty-fourth Regiment, or that portion of it, at least, opposite the head of our column at Twenty-fourth-street, fell back, together with the men of the procession, in some confusion, to our column, and for a few moments the avenue from our column easterly to Twenty-fourth-street, and for some distance beyond was entirely cleared. This, however, was soon rectified, and subsequently the Ninth Regiment was substituted for the Eighty-fourth Regiment. The men of this command, under the faithful and constant supervision of their officers, stood firm, maintained their position in column and did not fire a single shot. There was no assault of any consequence, as far as I know, made upon the column during the rest of the march. The column marched, this regiment continuing as a guard, seven companies on the right flank of the procession, one company on the left flank and one in the rear, as above-mentioned—through Eighth-avenue, Twenty-third-street, Fifth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue, to the intersection of Third and Fourth avenues. At this last point the procession which we guarded dispersed, and by order of Gen. VARIAN this regiment cleared the avenues from Eighth-street to the intersection of Third and Fourth avenues, and down to Fourth-street, and then formed in double lines across the avenues at Fourth-street, facing south. In this vicinity large crowds were assembled, both in front of the regiment and in the side streets. No demonstrations of any serious nature were made, however, in my front or vicinity, although the detective Police near us made a considerable number of arrests, and particularly along Fourth-avenue took a large number of pistols and other weapons from men in the crowd on our flank. At a little before 6 o'clock P. M. we were relieved by the Sixth Regiment, Col. STERRY, and by direction of Gen. VARIAN proceeded to our armory to await further orders. Arriving at the armory, I caused an inspection of arms to be made. During the evening I have permitted a few members to be absent for about an hour at a time, for the purpose of visiting their families in cases of sickness, or where there appeared to be urgent reasons, but no more than five or six men have been absent at any one time from any one company.

The regiment is now held at the armory for further orders; present, 29 officers and 378 enlisted men; total 407. The drum-corps, but not the band, has been with the command during the day. I would respectfully call attention to the gallant conduct of Surgeon RODENSTEIN and Assistant Surgeon ROBERTS, of my staff, who, at the time of the affair at Twenty-fourth-street, and while the firing was still going on, went to the assistance of the wounded in Twenty-fourth-street, and assisted in removing the wounded policemen and others to a neighboring druggist's. I desire also, to speak in the highest terms of the gallant conduct and valuable services of the detachments of Police in my front and on my flank.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSIAH PORTER,
Colonel Twenty-second Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., Commanding.

Official copy: WM. J. HARDING, Adjutant.

HEAD-QUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY,
NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1871—4 o'clock P. M.

Col. W. H. Chesebrough, Chief of Staff First Division:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the regiment remained at the armory during the night of the 12th inst. About 6½ or 7 o'clock this A. M. I received a field order, dated July 13, 1871, directing me to proceed with my command to Elm Park and relieve the Seventy-first Regiment. As breakfast had not been prepared, I sent Lieut. HEATH of my staff in advance, with instructions to have rations ready at some convenient point on the route. He procured such refreshments as he could at Forty-second-street, where we delayed about fifteen minutes. We went by Sixth-avenue cars to Forty-second-street, and thence by Eighth-avenue cars to Elm Park, arriving there about 9 o'clock A. M.; whereupon I established a guard and stacked arms. The Seventy-first Regiment had left previous to our arrival. We found the laborers on the Eighth-avenue and Boulevard quietly at work, and saw no indications of disturbance or any unusual excitement. At about noon I received a telegram from Division Head-quarters, directing me to proceed with the regiment to our armory and dismiss. We marched through Central Park and down Fifth-avenue to the armory, and there dismissed at about 3½ P. M. I took occasion, in my report of yesterday, to allude to the good conduct of the Surgeons attached to my staff. I deem it my duty to the officers and men under my command, to commend in the highest terms their patience, forbearance, coolness, steadiness and prompt, willing and exact obedience to orders under insults, provocations and assaults most trying and aggravating. I have no hesitation in saying that every officer and soldier, whom I had the honor to command, had the occasion offered, would have behaved with the same gallantry as the officers whom I have specially mentioned.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

JOSIAH PORTER,
Colonel Twenty-second Regiment N. G., Commanding.

Official copy: WM. J. HARDING, Adjutant.

THE POLICE IN THE RIOT.

Address of Commissioner Manierre—Letter of Gen. Shaler.

A large number of policemen were present in the Court-room at Police Head-quarters yesterday morning, against whom charges were made prior to the riot for violations of the rules. Commissioner MANIERRE having taken his seat addressed the assemblage as follows:

I am requested by my associates in the Board to say that in consequence of the extraordinary and meritorious duty rendered by the force on the 12th inst., all complaints for violations of the rules made prior to the 16th day of July, will be dismissed. I wish to say, also, that each member of the Board entertains for every member of the force a personal interest, and they hope that as you have acquitted yourselves so well, and put at rest the numerous slanders which have appeared from time to time in all the journals of both parties that demoralization existed in the force, showing by your action on the 12th inst. that there is no truth in the statement, and that the force is not demoralized, but on the contrary, that it is in a perfect state of discipline, as you doubtless feel. As the members of the Board feel a pride in the force, we trust that every member will feel hereafter (if he has not felt so heretofore) that he has the honor and welfare of the Department in his individual keeping, and act accordingly. [illegible] tion to the Commissioners, from time to time, to sit in judgment on the members of the force in the various complaints which are made; it is no satisfaction to the Commissioners to fine the men, to take from them any portion of the small pay which they receive for the most arduous services which are rendered by any men in the public service to-day, and they do it simply for the purpose of enforcing discipline. Now it is, of course, in your own power to save the Board, to save your own feelings and the reputation of the Department. And we hope that in the future there may be and will be minor complaints; that these will be fewer in number and of such serious character. The Board have taken measures so that they trust in the future the men who are admitted on the force will be [illegible] Herald of the [illegible] Commissioners noticed an article in the [illegible] severely upon the conduct of Capt. HELME on the 12th inst., charging him with cowardice. I wish to say that we have knowledge that Capt. HELME performed his duty in the bravest possible manner; that he was at the post of duty as well as the post of danger, and that no officer on that day, high or low, performed his duty more satisfactorily to the Department, or more creditably to himself, than Capt. HELME. This charge, which appeared in the *Sun*, was a wanton unprovoked attack upon an old member of the Department, and I understand that when their attention was called to the fact by the President of the Board, they promised to make a proper acknowledgement, but to this day they have not done so, but simply have said that they were willing to publish any card Capt. HELME might see fit to write. I have suggested to Capt. HELME that if he writes anything he does it in violation of the rules of the Department, and that in doing so he will do himself great injustice and the Department no credit. We are satisfied with his performance of his duty, the people are satisfied, and no assault made by the *Sun* will affect his credit. The fact is the public know that any assault made by the *Sun* upon a public officer is the highest praise that can be given him.

A letter was received yesterday by HENRY SMITH, Esq., President of the Board of Police Commissioners, from Gen. SHALER, transmitting the paragraph of commendation for the Police in the report of Col. PORTER, of the Twenty-second Regiment, given in another column.

Another Military Funeral—Prior, of the Ninth, to be Buried Thursday.

Young PRIOR, of the Ninth Regiment, who died of his wound, received while gallantly doing his duty on the memorable 12th of July, will take place to-morrow. The following is the regimental order:

HEAD-QUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT,
THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2.—1. The officers and members of this command will assemble in full dress uniform, with white trousers, gloves and belts, on Thursday next, July 20, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late comrade, Private WALTER R. PRIOR, Company A. Roll-call of companies at the armory at 10 o'clock A. M. Non-commissioned staff, band and field music will report to the Adjutant at the same time and place. Field and staff (dismounted) will report to the Colonel at 10½ o'clock A. M.

2. The members of Company A will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

3. Officers of the regiment will wear the badge of mourning on the day of the funeral.

(Official.) By order of Col. JAMES FISK, JR.
EDGAR S. ALLIEN, Adjutant.

A Riot Inquest in Brooklyn.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WHITEHILL, in Brooklyn, on the body of THOMAS MCCLEARY, owner of a liquor-store at No. 77 Kent-avenue, who died on Monday from a gun-shot wound, received at the Orange riot in New-York on the 12th inst. A verdict was rendered simply declaring "that THOMAS MCCLEARY came to his death from the effects of a bullet wound, received in New-York, July 12, 1871."

The Druggist Commission—Plan of Operations.

Yesterday, at No. 72 Union-place, the Commission on issuing licenses to druggists had a meeting. A full Board was present, and the main business of the meeting was the discussion of certain by-laws to govern the proceedings of the Board. During the six meetings the Commission has held, the regular business has not yet been reached, as much time has been taken up in obtaining rooms, furniture, stationery and the thousand little items which are necessary to such an organization. It is expected that on July 25 the first examination will take place, and by the next meeting the calls to attend will have been issued to the druggists in the metropolis by the Secretary of the Board, Mr. BRANDA. The order will be taken up alphabetically, and not alone the druggist himself, but his various clerks will each pass through a stringent examination by the four Commissioners singly. Prof. R. OGDEN DOREMUS will examine on chemistry and the use of poisons, Mr. THEOBALD FROHWEIN on practical pharmacy and official botany; Mr. GRAHAM on materia medica and the use of drugs, and Dr. C. M. O'LEARY on prescriptions. Any one who should fail to pass a satisfactory examination in these four branches will be thrown out and forbidden to make up prescriptions, under a penalty of $500 fine. When the examinations have been passed satisfactorily, the druggist must pay a fee of $30 and the clerk of $10, and a license will be issued to each.

According to law the Board must have completed its examinations of every drug clerk within the City inside of six months, when a report of the work done will be drawn up and submitted to the Legislature.

Trotting at Fleetwood.

A trot of some interest took place yesterday over the Fleetwood track, between the chestnut mare *Grace Bertram* and the bay gelding *S. A. Douglas*. The mare was the favorite, and considerable money was invested on her. She trotted all through the race with much steadiness, winning with ease in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, N. Y., Tuesday, July 18, 1871.—Match $1,000, mile heats, to harness, best three in five.

Owner's ch. m. Grace Bertram	1	1	1
Owner's b. g. S. A. Douglas	2	2	2

Time—2:34, 2:37¼, 2:35¼.

After the trot *Douglas* was matched to beat 2:40, which he did handsomely, doing the mile in 2:33½.

ARMY NEWS.

New Roster of the Department of the East—Interesting Information.

The new roster of troops serving in the Department of the East, commanded by Brig.-Gen. IRWIN MCDOWELL, shows that the personal staff of the General commanding consists of First Lieut. JOHN H. COSTER, Eighth United States Cavalry, and Second Lieut. JAMES H. JONES, of the Fourth United States Cavalry, aide-de-camp. The latter has been granted a leave of absence for twelve months, dating from the 20th of last month. The Department Staff consists of Major CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Assistant Adjutant General; Major THOMAS F. BARR, Judge Advocate; Col. RUFUS INGALLS, Chief Quartermaster; Major WM. W. BURNS Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Major I. M. CUYLER, Medical Director; Major JOHN MOORE, Attending Surgeon, and Col. NATHAN W. BROWN, Chief Pay-master. The troops in the department consist of Companies A, B, C and D of the Engineer Battalion, eight detachments in arsenals, a permanent troop of cavalry and cavalry recruits, nine batteries of the First Regiment of Artillery, one battery each of the Second and Third Regiments, twelve batteries of the Fourth Regiment, twelve batteries of the Fifth Regiment, the Eighth Regiment of Infantry, and three companies of general service recruits. The following shows the stations in the Department and their commanders:

Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor, Col. Israel Vogdes; Fort Lafayette, New-York Harbor, Ordnance Sergt. John Graves, in charge, Col. I. Vogdes, First Artillery, commanding.

Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor, Major John M. Brannan.

Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor, Ordnance Sergt. Thomas Cusack, in charge.

David's Island, New-York Harbor, Col. James V. Bomford.

Willett's Point, New-York Harbor, Major Henry L. Abbott, United States Engineers.

Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, New-York Harbor, Major John Hamilton.

Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New-York Harbor, Major Matthew M. Blunt.

Fort at Sandy Hook, New-York Harbor, Ordnance Sergt. W. Foster, in charge.

Fort Trumbull, New-London, Conn., Capt. George A. Kensel; Fort Hale, New-Haven, Conn. Ordnance Sergt. Jas. Maxwell, in charge; Fort Griswold, New-London Harbor, Ordnance Sergt. M. W. Smith, in charge; Capt. G. A. Kensel, Fifth Artillery, commanding.

Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y., Capt. Richard Arnold.

Fort Montgomery, Rouse's Point, N. Y., Ordnance Sergt. R. Granger, in charge.

Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.; Rome Arsenal, Rome, N. Y.; Champlain Arsenal, Vergennes, Vt.; Col. Peter V. Hagner, Ordnance Department.

Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., Lieut.-Col. Theodore T. S. Laidley, Ordnance Department.

Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., Major James G. Benton, Ordnance Department.

Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass., Capt. J. B. Rawles.

Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass., Major William Hays; Fort Winthrop, Boston Harbor, Mass., Ordnance Sergt. Jacob Swartz, in charge; Fort Standish, Plymouth, Mass., Ordnance Sergt. Martin Keefe, in charge; Fort Andrews, Plymouth, Mass., Ordnance Sergt. Michael McGarry, in charge; Fort Sewall, Marblehead, Mass., Ordnance Sergt. P. McDonald, in charge; Fort Phœnix, Fairhaven, Mass., Ordnance Sergt. J. Wetsel, in charge; Fort at Clark's Point, New-Bedford, Mass. Ordnance Sergt. G. S. P. Bradford, in charge; Long Point Batteries, Provincetown, Mass., Ordnance Sergt. J. Rosenthal, in charge; Sea-coast defences of Massachusetts, Head-quarters Fort Independence, Massachusetts, Major W. Hays, Fifth Artillery, commanding.

Fort Constitution, Newcastle, N. H., Ordnance Sergt. Jas. Davidson in charge.

Fort McCleary, Kittery Point, Me., Ordnance Sergt. P. Gallagher in charge.

Fort Preble, Portland, Me., Major Truman Seymour.

Fort Scammel, Portland, Me., Ordnance Sergt. M. Canavan in charge.

Fort Gorges, Portland, Me., Ordnance Sergt. J. W. Gilbert in charge.

Fort Knox, Bucksport, Me., Ordnance Sergt. Luke Walker in charge.

Fort Popham, Parker's Head, Me., Ordnance Sergt. Dennis Kelly in charge.

Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Me., Major George P. Andrews, Fifth Artillery.

Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me., Capt. James M. Whittemore, Ordnance Department.

Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., Col. Henry J. Hunt. Fort Wolcott, Newport, R. I., Ordnance Sergt. J. Morrison, in charge. Fort on Dutch Island, Newport, R. I., Ordnance Sergt. W. Duffy, in charge. Col. Henry J. Hunt commanding.

Fort Delaware, Delaware, Ordnance Sergt. E. Bryan, in charge.

Frankford Arsenal, near Philadelphia, Penn., Major Thos. J. Treadwell, Ordnance Department.

Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, Penn., Ordnance Sergt. Geo. Bromley in charge.

Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Penn., Capt. E. V. Sumner.

Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburg, Penn., Col. Robt. H. K. Whitley, Ordnance Department.

Fort McHenry, Maryland, Col. Horace Brooks.

Fort Washington, Maryland, Major Albion P. Howe.

Fort Foote, Maryland, Capt. J. B. Campbell.

Pikesville Arsenal, Maryland, Capt. J. M. Gealish, M. S. K. of Ordnance.

Washington Arsenal, District of Columbia, Lieut.-Col. F. D. Callender, Ordnance Department.

Fortress Monroe, Va., Col. Wm. F. Barry.

Fortress Monroe Arsenal, Major Thos. G. Baylor.

Fort Macon, N. C., Major Joseph Stewart.

Post of Raleigh, N. C., Major Chas. H. Morgan; Rutherfordton, N. C., Capt. Verling K. Hart; Fort Johnson, N. C., Capt. John Mendenhall. Major C. H. Morgan, commanding.

Fort Caswell, N. C., Ordnance-Sergt. H. McDermott, in charge.

The organization of the Pay and Quartermaster's Departments is as follows:

Pay Department.—Chief Pay-master, Col. Nathan W. Brown, Assistant Pay-master-General, United States Army, New-York City. Pay-masters—Major Henry Prince, Pay-master United States Army, New-York City; Major Edward Wright, Pay-master United States Army, New-York City; Major Henry B. Reese, Pay-master United States Army, New-York City; Major John P. Brua, Pay-master United States Army, Philadelphia, Penn.

Quartermaster's Department.—Chief Quartermaster—Col. Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster General United States Army, New-York City. First District—Major Richard N. Batchelder, Quartermaster United States Army, New-York City; posts in New-York Harbor, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Lake Champlain and Hudson River. Second District—Major John G. Chandler, Quartermaster United States Army, Boston, Mass.; posts in Massachusetts, Vermont, New-Hampshire and Maine. Third District—Major Henry C. Hodges, Quartermaster United States Army, Philadelphia, Penn.; posts in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina; Capt. Reuben M. Potter, M. S. K., Pittsburg, Penn.; Capt. Charles A. Alligood, M. S. K., Baltimore, Md.

Three Persons Severely Injured by a Mad Bull.

A bull which had escaped from a herd yesterday morning created great excitement, and caused considerable injury in the Twentieth Ward by attacks upon every one who came in his way during his mad rush through the streets. At the corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue he knocked down and severely injured ELIZABETH PHELAN, forty-three years of age, who lives at No. 493 Tenth-avenue. At the corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street the infuriated animal tossed LOUISA STORMS, three years of age, high in the air, and the child, whose parents live at No. 487 Ninth-avenue, in falling to the pavement received a concussion of the brain, which will probably prove fatal. FRANK MCGINNISS, thirty years of age, of No. 525 West Fortieth-street, was gored by the beast at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and received a severe injury to one of his legs. The Twentieth Precinct Police finally captured the brute after firing several shots into him, and he was secured in the yard of a slaughter-house at No. 506 West Forty-first-street.

LOUISA STORMS died at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

An Unprovoked Assault.

JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, of No. 517 Pearl-street, made a complaint before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, stating that he was standing in Pearl-street with two gentlemen and three ladies, when the party was approached by FRANK KENNY and WM. KENNY, one of whom insulted one of the ladies, and this conduct being resented, WM. KENNY struck SULLIVAN in the face and the other stabbed him in the arm. Both the ruffians were arrested and were committed in default of $2,000 bail each, for trial at the General Sessions.

The Casey Homicide—Verdict Against O'Brien.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner YOUNG in the case of CHARLES CASEY, who was killed Saturday-night, about 10 o'clock, by JOHN O'BRIEN, during an affray in front of No. 17 Roosevelt-street. A large number of witnesses were examined, all of whom told nearly the same story. It appeared that there was a large party, comprising JOHN O'BRIEN, his brother, PATRICK CASEY, JASPER O'BRIEN, who is not related to the others of the same name, in the saloon of DANIEL DOYLE, No. 17 Roosevelt-street, and all had been conversing together in a friendly manner, when a difficulty began by JOHN O'BRIEN striking JASPER O'BRIEN, without, as the latter claims, the least provocation. DOYLE then put JOHN O'BRIEN out of the saloon by force, and the other also went. The assault upon CASEY was then made by JOHN O'BRIEN, who plunged a knife into his left groin. None of the witnesses professed to know that CASEY gave any provocation for the assault. It appeared that all the party except the deceased had been drinking, and that deceased was the only sober man in the party. The fatal stab was witnessed by a large number of persons, but in the mass of their evidence Coroner YOUNG did not succeed in obtaining any other version of the affair than that it was another murder due to intoxication. A verdict was rendered against JOHN O'BRIEN, who, being arraigned, said he was a soap-maker, twenty-two years of age, living at No. 14 Roosevelt-street, and he professed entire ignorance of the murder. He was committed for the action of the Grand Jury. The deceased lived at No. 639 Washington-street, and was twenty-eight years of age.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

City Superintendent's Report—Supplies—Grammar School No. 31—Attendance of Non-Resident Pupils.

The Department of Public Instruction met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. SMYTH in the chair. The following report from the City Superintendent was received and filed:

CITY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1871.

To the Honorable the Board of Public Instruction:

GENTLEMEN: As required by law, I respectfully report that, since the first day of June last to the date of this report I have personally visited and inspected forty-eight different departments and schools, as follows: Grammar Schools Nos. 1, 2, 9, 12, 14, 18, 20, 24, 27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 44, 45, 47, and 48; Primary Schools Nos. 2, 8, 12, 14, 27, 38, and Colored School No. 4. These schools have been found in efficient condition in most respects, and the attendance of pupils has been quite successfully maintained during the warm season. The following schools have been minutely examined by the Assistant Superintendants, namely: Grammar Schools Nos. 1, 2, 9, 10, 12, 26, 31, 32, 33, 35, 40, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, and Primary Schools Nos. 4, 11, 12, 14, 27, 28, 29, 30, 35; in all forty-one departments or schools. In these schools 389 classes have been examined in their respective grades, of which the instruction in 212 was found to have been excellent; in 151 good; in twenty-one fair and in five indifferent or bad, thus showing a little over six per cent. of deficiency. The discipline of fourteen of these classes was found to be quite defective, but in the remainder it was either good or excellent. The general management in twenty-six of these schools appeared to be excellent, in fourteen good, and in one fair.

From the monthly returns made by the Principals of the several schools, it appears that there were on register on the 1st inst., 96,682 pupils, and that the average attendance during the preceding month was 82,098, which is 2,742 less than during the month of May. The absenteeism, it will be seen, amounts on the average to a little over fifteen per cent. The number of days of absence by teachers during the month was 1,969, which is 190 more than during the corresponding month last year. The promotions made from primary to grammar schools amount, in the aggregate, to 1,917, and the whole number of pupils in all the schools expelled or suspended for misconduct was twenty-seven.

The report closed with a first-rate notice of a system of "pronouncing orthography."

The sum of $500 was appropriated to pay for preliminary drawings, &c., of the Normal College Building.

The Clerk's monthly raport for April was received, showing a balance of $47,446 83 to the balance of the Department.

The Committee on Supplies were authorized to contract with JOHN T. BARNARD & SONS for the supply of white ash coal required by the Department during the present year, at the price of $6 21 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

The report on discontinuing the male department of Grammar School No. 31, and consolidating it with that of Grammar School No. 12, was again brought up.

Mr. SMYTH spoke earnestly and forcibly against the proposed consolidation, and hoped the matter would be disposed of.

Mr. GROSS moved to recommit the report.

Mr. SMYTH moved, as a substitute, that the report be non-concurred in.

On motion of Mr. LEWIS, the original report of the Committee on Teachers was read, showing that the number of pupils attending the Grammar School has been reduced to 124, while the Primary School is in a flourishing condition, and needs more room.

Mr. SMYTH's motion was then put and adopted.

A report in favor of appointing THOMAS S. O'BRIEN Vice-President of Grammar School No. 31 was adopted.

A resolution enforcing, after Sept. 1, the by-law forbidding the attendance of non-resident pupils at any of the public schools or the Normal College, was adopted. An amendment was added, directing all cases of disputed residence to be referred to the Board.

The Borrd then adjourned to the 26th inst.

The Horse Disease.

The terrible and mysterious disease which has caused such ravages among the car horses of this City is not abating in the least. On the contrary, it is decidedly on the increase, and many of the car companies are beginning seriously to look about them, fearful that at last the disease may possibly stop their business entirely.

The principal sufferers have been the Third, Fourth and Eighth avenue companies. For the past week or so the Third-avenue line, however, has had no positive increase of severe cases, and only a few of the old cases have proved fatal. On the Fourth-avenue line the ravages are greater than ever. In the stables at the corner of Thirty-second-street about a hundred horses are now suffering from the malady in its most virulent form. The deaths here have averaged about twenty-five per cent. on the number attacked, and of late the percentage has been increasing. The Eighth-avenue line is at present the greatest sufferer, the malady having greatly increased in extent of late in their stables.

The Schuetzenfest—Second Day.

Yesterday's proceedings at Jones' Wood, the second day of the fourteenth annual sharp-shooting of the New-York Schuetzen Corps, were principally confined to the sports of the sharpshooters, and the attendance of visitors during the day was limited, which, however, increased toward the evening, when the dancing began at the Belvidere. The prize-shooting for the three classes—the eagle shooting, the prize target shooting and the Stich target shooting, were continued with great zest throughout the day, until 6 P. M. in the evening. A feature of yesterday's festivities was a visit by the New-York Saengerrunde, one of our leading vocal organizations, in the afternoon, in a body. The Society assembled at a certain point near the park, and were met by the Schuetzencorps, led by Capt. GERDES, and escorted, with banners flying and bands of music playing, into the park, where the members were enthusiastically received.

Today, the festival will be continued, and, as stated before, concluded in the evening by an award of the prizes and the coronation ceremonies.

A German School Festival.

The picnic and Summer night's festival of the American-German School Institute of the Nineteenth Ward, at Hamilton Park, yesterday, was an interesting affair, and was patronized by the *élite* of the German element in that locality, of which there was a large attendance on the festival grounds. Early in the afternoon a procession of the pupils of the school was formed at the Institute, Nos. 244 and 246 East Fifty-second-street, which thence proceeded to the festival grounds, presenting a fine appearance and exciting general admiration.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 18.

FIRST BOARD.

$19,000 U. S. 6s,'81 C.c.	115⅛	400 American Coal	50
1,500 U.S.5-20C.'65,n.c.	112⅝	200 do...bet. call.	51¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R..'67.	112⅞	100 do	51
10,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.b3.	112⅞	100 Quicksilver Pf.	20⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	112⅞	100 do	20¾
6,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	112⅜	21 Wells-Fargo Ex.	50
110,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	113	100 do...bet. call.	50⅛
2,000 Tenn. St.6s, old.	72	100 do	51
4,000 Va. St. 6s, new.	73	30,000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs.	91⅛
2,000 Georgia St. 7s.	93⅛	400 Erie Railway.b. c.	29⅛
4,000 Geo.St.7s,G.bds.	94½	200 Reading R.	112
10,000 N. C. 6s, old bds.	45	300 Un. Pac. R.	28⅜
5,000 S. C. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July	59	100 do...bet. call.	28⅜
32,000 Mo. St. 6s	98⅛	600 do	28⅛
1,000 do	98⅜	100 do...b5.	28⅛
10,000 do...b3.	99	400 do	28
3,000 N.Y.St. 7s, B.L., Registered	108	1000 do	27⅞
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. issue	96⅛	10 Mich. Cen. R.	120⅛
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.	95⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts.b. c.	120¼
5,000 do	95⅛	400 do	120⅛
3,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs.	98⅛	200 do	120¾
3,000 do	98⅝	200 Chi. & N. W. R.	71⅝
70,000 Un. Pac. R. 1st.	88⅛	1400 do...b.c..s3.	71¼
1,000 Chi. & N.W.1st.	100	100 Chi.& N.W.Pf.b.c.	90⅛
1,000 Del., L.& W.2d.	98	50 N. J. Cen. R.	106
8,000 C., C. & I.C 1st.	87⅛	100 do	105¾
5,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st.	103	400 Chi. & R. I. R.	107⅛
4,000 Ced. F. & M.1st.	84⅛	200 do	107⅛
3,000 North Mo. 1st.	87	6 do...bet. call.	108⅛
12 Bk. of Commerce.	117⅛	300 Mil. & St. P. R.	59⅛
50 Hanover Bk.	104	400 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	80⅛
10 Continental Bk.	99⅝	400 Del., L. & W. R.	109
5 Bk. of Comm'th.	100	200 do...bet. call.	109
50 Phœnix Bk.	107	100 Chi.& Alt. R.b. c.	121⅛
25 Ninth Nat. Bk.	116	10 Chi. & Alt. Pf.	124
10 Mechanics' Bk.	133	50 Ohio & Miss.R.Pf.	78
400 Md. Coal Co.	34	5 do	78
500 Cons. Coal of Md.	43	400 St. L. & I. M. R.	60
100 do...bet. call.	43	200 do	60⅛
		100 Chi., B. & Q. R.	153
		100 H. & St. J. R.	81
		400 South-side R.	74⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	113⅛	100 L.S. & M. So...b.c.	108⅛
10,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n.	113⅛	50 Ill. Central.ex div.	132⅛
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. b3.	113	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	120
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	113⅛	400 Chic. & N. W.	70
1,000 do	113	200 do...b3.	70
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old.	72⅛	400 do...s3.	69⅛
8,000 Ala. St. 8s.	99	400 do..bet. call.	69⅛
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs.	98⅛	300 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	90
100 Canton Co.	79	100 Chic. & R. I.	107⅛
50 West. Union Tel.	57⅛	100 Tol., Wab. & W.	59⅛
400 do..bet. call.	58	56 Del., Lack. & W.	109
100 Md. Coal Co.	33	106 Morris & Essex.	92¾
10000 N.Y.C.& H.Ctfs.	91⅛	50 do	
300 Erie....bet. call.	28⅛	100 C., C. & I. C...b. c.	19⅛
600 do	28⅛	100 Union Pac....b. c.	27⅞
1000 Reading.bet. call.	112	200 do	28

TUESDAY, July 18—P. M.

The Public Funds have been strong all day, both here and in the European markets. Considerable purchases were made, both morning and afternoon, for shipments to various Foreign Stock Exchanges, which continue to take freely our Five-twenties of 1867 and Ten-forties, and would absorb more of the 1862s, and old bonds of 1865, if this market were better supplied with them. Sales have been made of Ten-forties to the extent of some $200,000 at 113@113⅛; about double that amount of the 1867s at 112⅞@113; and all the old 1865s for sale at 114 have been swept off.

Foreign Exchange has been firmer in tone, at 110¼@110⅜ for prime Bankers' Sixty-day bills, and 110⅝@110¾ for short. Bills drawn against shipments of bonds were also firmer, and it is doubtful if any short-sight drafts were sold for less than 110¼, with a sixteenth allowed by way of commission to the brokers.

Money has not ruled below 3 ₱ cent. in ordinary cases, and there is perhaps a little better feeling in the Loan market, after so long a stagnation. This is due, in part, to the unsettlement of some of the speculative railroad stocks.

Prices opened on the Stock Exchange on a level with the latest figures made yesterday. The dullness, however, was diversified by a further raid on Union Pacific, which was borne down to 27⅞, and subsequently by a determined attack on the Chicago and North-western shares, which were depressed to 68⅞ for the Common stock, and 89 for the Preferred. This decline of 3¼ ₱ cent. in North-western, and 1½ in the Preferred, was attributed on the Street to a revival of hostilities with the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company, growing out of its desire for untrammeled access to Chicago. The St. Paul stocks did not suffer so much—the Common declining to 58⅞, and the Preferred stopping at 80.

The tone of the general market was to some extent influenced by the break in North-western; though the decline was not large in the New-York roads, or in Reading. Rock Island fell to 107⅛, and Ohios settled down to 43½@43⅝. Pittsburg has ruled 120⅞@120¼, maintaining itself above yesterday's best price, and Erie, opening at 29¼, declined to 28⅞, and rallied to 29⅛. In the more miscellaneous list, Canton improved to 79, the Common stock of the Hannibal Road to 81, sales and bid, (the Preferred at the same time drooping to 84½@85,) and the Coal stocks were pushed to higher prices, Consolidation, however, reacting from 43 to 42.

Railway mortgages have been dull and steady, the only bond that has been noticeable being the Union Pacific Firsts, of which several round lots were taken at 88⅛, and the price bid for more.

Gold ruled dull all day at 112⅝@¾, with loans easy at 1 and 2 ₱ cent. interest for carrying and free of charge. As late as 4½, the quotation gave way, and Gold was offered at 112⅝.

Business has been dull, except for the dealing in Governments, and the speculation in North-western and a few others, sufficiently noted above; and the decline in prices seems as much due to the diminished attendance of operators as to anything inherent in the market.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 18.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s of 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s of 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bills on London, 60 days	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central and Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
North-west Common	71⅞	68⅞
North-west Preferred	90⅞	89⅞
Pacific Mail	43⅞	43⅜
St. Paul Preferred	80½	79⅞
St. Paul Common	59⅛	58⅞
Lake Shore	108⅛	108⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	44	43⅝
Toledo and Wabash	59⅛	59
Western Telegraph	58⅛	58
Erie	29⅛	29
Union Pacific	28⅞	27⅞
Central Pacific Bonds	98⅞	98⅞
Union Pacific Bonds	88⅛	88⅛
Consolidation Coal	42⅛	41⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 18.

Gold receipts	$1,249,510 03
Gold payments	218,461 93
Gold balance	59,140,364 78
Currency receipts	336,950 93
Currency payments	200,514 84
Currency balance	5,094,230 79
Customs	624,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., '67	113
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., '68	113
5-20 coup., '62	114⅛	10-40 reg.	112⅞
5-20 coup., '64	113⅛	10-40 coup.	113
5-20 coup., '65	114	6s Currency	114
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	112⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	72	Ark. 6s, Funded	52
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	72	Ohio 6s, '75	100
Va. 6s, old	66	Ohio 6s, '81	103
Va. 6s, reg., old	55	Ohio 6s, '83	103
Va. 6s, reg., '66	70	Ill. War Loan	100
Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	70	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	25	Ind. 5s	100
Ga. 7s, new bonds	92¾	Mich. 6s, '73	[illegible]
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	94	Mich. 6s, '78	99¼
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	58½	Mich. 6s, '83	99¼
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	61	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	107⅛
Mo. 6s	98¾	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n	107⅛
Mo. 6s, H.&St.Jo.Iss.	96½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	107
La. 6s	68	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	107
La.6s,new Float'g Dbt.	60	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107
La. 6s, Levee bonds	72½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107
La.8s,Levee bds.of '75.	87½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
La. 7s, Penitentiary	70½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	107
Cal. 7s	111	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101
Conn. 6s	101¼	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	101
R. I. 6s	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	101
Ala. 8s	98		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92½	Tol. & W.1st,St.L.div.	89¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90⅛	Tol. & Wab. 2d	91¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	89	Tol. & Wab. E. bds.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	89	Hannibal & Nap. 1st.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	104	Gt. West. 1st, '88	94¾
Erie 1st M. ex	101⅛	Gt. West. 2d, '93	86
Erie 1st Ind.	92½	Q. & Tol. 1st, '90	85⅛
Erie 2d 7s, '79	97½	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st	87
Erie 3d 7s, '83	95	Gal. & Chi. ex	103
Erie 4th 7s, '80	88	Gal. & Chi. 2d	98
Erie 5th 7s, '88	84	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	100¾
Buff.,N.Y.& E.1st.,'77	93	Morris & Essex 2d	100
Long Dock Bonds	90	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100¼
Hud.R.7s, 2d S. F. '85	103⅛	Pitts.,Ft. W. & C. 1st.	100¼
Harlem 1st 7s	102⅛	Pitts.,Ft. W. & C. 3d.	99
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	95	P.,Ft.W.& C.8₱ c.e.b.	100
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.	94⅛	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	92
M. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	120⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	100
Chi., B.& Q.8 ₱ ct.1st.	110⅛	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	101
Mich. S. 7 ₱ ct. 2d M.	97	Chi. & Alton 1st	102
M. S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ c.	101⅛	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	95
Pac.R. 7s,guar.by Mo.	99⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99
Cen. Pacific bds.	98⅛	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	92
Union Pac. 1st bds.	88⅛	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	93
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	83⅛	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	94¼
Union Pac. Inc. 10s.	82⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s.	108⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct. '75	106	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	92
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	86	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	88¾
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100	Chi. & Mil. 1st	93
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	93	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.	87¼
Chi. & N. W.Cons.bds	93	Tol., P. & War., E. D.	88¾
Chi. & N. W.Ex. bds.	88	Tol., P. & War., W. D.	89
Chi. & N. W. 1st	99¼	Tol., P. & War. 2d	77¼
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	103⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Del., L. & W. 1st	100	Bost., H. & Erie guar.	25
Del., L. & W. 2d	98	Cedar Falls & M. 1st.	84
Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.	97		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	135	Park	156½
Manhattan	153	Manf's. & Merchants	101
Merchants'	117	Central National	106
Mechanics'	135	Second National	180
Union	135	Fourth National	112¼
America	140	Ninth National	116
City		Gold Exchange	80
Phenix	225	Bkrs. & Brokers' Ass.	90
Tradesmen's	106	Del. & Hudson Canal	118
Gallatin National	150	Maryland Coal Co.	33¾
Merchants' Exchange	121	American Coal	48
Commerce	99	Spring Mount. Coal	74
Ocean	117	Canton Co., Baltimore	78
Mercantile	130	Consol. Coal of Md	42½
American Exchange	115	Western Union Tel.	58¼
Bank of the Republic	116	Quicksilver Mining	12
Bank of N. America	104	Quicksilver Min. Pref.	20
Hanover	104	Mariposa Mining	4
People's	145	Mariposa Min. Pref.	6¼
East River	112½	Mar. Min. Trus. Ct'fs.	20
Nassau	107½	Boston Water Power	39¼
Corn Exchange	129	Adams Express	80¾
Continental	99⅝	Wells-Fargo Ex.	50
St Nicholas	125	Wells-Fargo Ex.Scrip	2¾
Marine	165	Am. M. Union Ex.	52¾
Commonwealth	100	United States Ex.	53⅛
Importers' & Traders'	175	Pacific Mail S. Co.	43¾

The Phenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Six ₱ cent.* payable on demand, free of tax, at the New-York office, No. 173 Broadway.

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of *Eight ₱ cent.* (free of tax) payable in August.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

BANKING HOUSE OF
☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
OUR BUSINESS IS THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS can be opened with us in either Currency or Coin, subject to check without notice. Five per cent. interest will be allowed on all daily balances. Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-house, as if drawn upon any City bank.
We issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world; also, Commercial Credits. We make telegraphic transfers of money to any desired point, and transact every description of foreign banking business.
WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE IN SUMS FROM £1 UPWARD ON
The Imperial Bank, and Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., London.
The Provincial Bank of Ireland, the National Bank of Scotland, and all their branches.
We issue CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest, and available at all money centres.
Orders executed for Government and other investment securities; also Gold and Exchange.
Advances made on approved collaterals and against Merchandise consigned to our care.
We make collections of Notes, Drafts, Coupons and Dividends with promptness on all points, and are fully prepared to offer Banking facilities upon either currency or gold basis.

☞ NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, principal and interest GUARANTEED BY THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY. For sale at 87½ and accrued interest by THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, No. 36 Wall-st.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS for sale at ninety-two and one-half and accrued interest, by
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 18, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	19	Resin, bbls.	281
Cotton, bales	539	Oil-cake, pkgs.	6
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	25	Cut-meats, pkgs.	118
Copper, bbls.	340	Lard, pkgs.	598
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	[illegible], pkgs.	206
Flour, bbls.	9,600	Butter, pkgs.	1,482
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs.	8,992
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Lard-oil, bbls.	25
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Pea-nuts, bags	54
Beans, bbls.	28	Rice, pkgs.	50
Beans, bags	175	Starch, boxes	1,940
Oat-meal, bbls.	200	Sumac, bags	28
Hemp, bales	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	1,056
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Tobacco, boxes, &c.	1,401
Hides, No.	114	Whisky, bbls.	305
Leather, sides	31,737	Wool, bales	2,272

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Trojan*, for Glasgow—23,500 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bbls. Flour.

By the ship *Wellington*, for Bristol—506 bags Oil-cake, 31,826 bushels Corn, 16,445 bushels Wheat, 38 hhds. Tallow, 200 bbls. Lard-oil, 300 cases Salmon, 137 bbls. Fish-oil.

By the brig *Mary Gibbs*, for Dunkirk—2,913 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the steamer *Vandalia*, for Hamburg—26 hhds. Tobacco, 82 cases Tobacco, 376 bales Tobacco, 7,800 bushels Wheat, 312 bbls. Tallow, 108 hhds. Tallow, 2,137 bbls. Resin, 950 tcs. Lard, 2,000 boxes Extract, 545 boxes Bacon, 19 bbls Pearl Ashes, 371 boxes Cheese, 24 casks Copper, 28 cases Cigars, 550 bbls. Molasses, 7 bales Furs, 50 cases Oil Peppermint, 50 boxes Maizena, 6 boxes Pumps, 115 cases Can Goods, 24 casks Bark.

By the bark *Providence*, for Rotterdam—3,135 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Jupiter*, for Rotterdam—24,600 Staves, 364 pks. Extract, 10 cases Oil Peppermint, 7,714 bushels Wheat, 70 pks. Lard, 700 tcs. Lard.

By the bark *Niord*, for Stettin—2,075 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark *Luconia*, for Stettin—3,009 bbls. Petroleum. 500 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Wapella*, for Cronstadt—3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 374 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *M. W. Brett*, for Stockholm—2,800 bbls. Naphtha.

By the brig *Fortuna*, for Oporto—20 boxes Maizena, 15 boxes Clocks, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 2,350 Staves, 20 tons Logwood, 138 tons Mahogany.

ASHES—Continue inactive at $7@$7 50 for Pots, and at $9@$7 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been in demand at full rates.

COFFEE—Has been firm, but quiet. Importers are offering stock with reserve, and are asking rather higher prices, thus checking business. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 14c.@15½c.; Rio, 10¾c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¾c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand for early delivery has been limited, at an advance of ⅛c. on Middling and a reduction of ⅛c. on Good Ordinary, other quotations remaining as before. Sales, 1,156 bales, including 165 bales to shippers, 322 bales to spinners, 28 bales to speculators, and 641 bales in transit. For forward delivery a fair trade has been reported, but prices have been reduced ⅛c. ₱ lb.; sales, 12,500 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for August, 500 bales at 19⅞c., 600 bales at 19 13-16c., 1,200 bales at 19⅝c.; September, 500 bales at 19⅝c., 200 bales at 19 9-16c., 700 bales at 19⅝c.; October, 100 bales at 18⅞c., 100 bales at 18 13-16c. 200 bales at 18⅞c.; October and November, 100 bales each, at 18¾c. And today, for July, 200 bales at 19⅝c.; August, 600 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19⅞c., 200 bales at 19¾c., 1,100 bales at 19⅞c., 200 bales at 19 13-16c., 600 bales at 19¾c., 400 bales at 19⅝c.; August and September, 100 bales each at 19⅝c. together; September, 300 bales each at 19⅝c., together; September, 600 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19½c., 300 bales at 19⅝c., 300 bales at 19 11-16c., 200 bales at 19⅝c., 400 bales at 19⅛c. 500 bales at 19⅜c., 800 bales at 19⅛c.; October, 100 bales at 18⅞c., 200 bales at 18⅞c., 100 bales at 19c.; November, 100 bales at 18⅞c., 100 bales at 18⅞c., 100 bales at 18⅞c.; December, 100 bales at 18⅞c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows; July, 19⅞c.; August, 19.89c.; September, 19.62c.; November, 18⅞c. The receipts at this port today were 530 bales, including 7 bales from Norfolk, 513 bales from Charleston, and 10 bales per rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅛	15½	15⅝	15¾
Good Ordinary	17⅜	17⅝	17¾	18
Low Middling	19⅜	19⅝	20⅛	20⅜
Middling	20⅜	21	21¼	21½
Good Middling	21⅜	21⅝	22⅛	22⅜

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,891
Receipts last week	6,570
Receipts since the preceding week	8,741
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	1,058,621
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,248
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	....
Exports since Sept. 1	607,756
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,242
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	823,307
Estimated stock here	58,500

The Cotton Exchange makes the following statement of the receipts at the ports today and thus far this week with comparisons:

	Tues-day. Bales.	Thus far this week without today. Bales.	Thus far last week includ'g to-day. Bales.	Total last week. Bales.	Total this week last year. Bales.
Galveston	458	420	1,774	3,106	301
New-Orleans	1,460	1,483	3,100	6,683	1,743
Mobile	30	670	512	730	409
Savannah	62	265	755	929	1,798
Charleston	235	349	400	1,312	982
Wilmington	es.60	70	90	257	....
Norfolk	87	317	542	863	562
Baltimore	67	201	304	405	320
New-York	10	183	827	1,009	912
Boston	....	18	52	79	295
Various	....	....	....	C.P.120	....
Total	2,409	3,975	8,356	15,493	7,322
This day last week	2,352	....	Vs. 120	15,493	....
This day last year	1,073	....	....	....	7,322
Total since Sept. 1, 1870					3,910,809
Same time last year					2,857,728

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a slow movement in State and Western Flour, with a further partial yielding in prices, of 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., on a more liberal offering, particularly of the low and medium grades. Of shipping extras, about 4,500 bbls. were placed, mostly within the range of from $5 80@$5 90, delivered. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,100 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5 10; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 50@$5 90, chiefly at $5 80 for fair; Good to Fancy at $5 90@$6 50; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 40@$7 85; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 85 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$3 60@$4 50
Sour Flour	4 50@ 5 40
Superfine State and Western	4 50@ 5 10
Extra State	5 50@ 6 50
Extra City, shipping brands	5 60@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	5 80@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 80@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 90@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 40@ 5 85
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 90@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 25@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been tame and weak, with sales reported since our last of 830 bbls. at $5 15@$6 55 for poor to good, and $6 55@$10 25 for good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand at from $4@$5 50 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. Corn-meal has been in less request at $3 40@$3 75 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.; sales, 370 bbls.:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 15@$6 55
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	6 85@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 10@ 5 70
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 40@ 4 15
Corn-meal, puncheon	19 25@19 75

FRUIT—The market has been quite dull for all kinds, with only a light jobbing trade reported in the leading articles, at about previous quotations.

GRAIN—There has been a moderately active trade reported in Wheat, chiefly in No. 2 Spring, and in Amber Western for export. The offerings of Spring, grading below prime, have been liberal, and the dealings show a slight yielding in values, with some urgency on the part of holders of the poorer grades to place stock at the ruling figures. The export purchases have been fair, mainly of soft steamer grades, for the English markets. The range on No. 2 Spring was from $1 38½@$1 40 for dry, the latter for strictly prime, afloat, and $1 28@$1 37, chiefly at $1 30@$1 35 for soft, steamer qualities, afloat. There has been a moderate call from Continental buyers for the better grades of Amber Western, (Winter,) with sales reported of some 38,000 bushels of prime old, since our last, at $1 50@$1 51, chiefly at $1 50, from store, afloat, and to arrive, showing a fairly steady market for this kind. Of the poorer grades of Red and Amber a limited amount was disposed of at from $1 40@$1 48, chiefly at $1 45 for new Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and $1 40@$1 42 for poor do., in lots from cars. A few odd lots of new Amber Southern were sold at $1 45@$1 48, chiefly at $1 48 for Delaware. White Wheat was dull and unsettled. The reduced Liverpool quotations for Spring Wheat operated against the export movement, and tended to depress values in the local market. Sales have been reported since our last of 147,000 bushels, including White Western, in lots, at $1 43@$1 55; Red and Amber Western at $1 40@$1 51, chiefly at $1 50 for prime old, and $1 45 for fair new; No. 1 Spring at $1 43½; No. 2 Spring, $1 38½@$1 40 for ordinary to prime dry, afloat; Soft do., $1 28@$1 37; White Genesee, $1 50@$1 60; Red and Amber State, $1 45@$1 48; New White Southern (nominally) at $1 55@$1 65; New Amber do. at $1 45@$1 48 ₱ bushel. There has been a comparatively free movement in Corn, which, however, has been quoted ½c.@1c. ₱ bushel lower, on quite liberal offerings. The chief dealings were in dry samples of Mixed Western at 70c.@71c. for fair to prime, closing with 70½c. bid, and 71c. asked, for the latter, here; and 70c. (paid) for four boat-loads of Straight Mixed Western, seller's option, August delivery. The poorer grades of Corn have been in light request, and heavy. White and Yellow Corn continued quite light and scarce, and more or less nominal in value for full boat loads. Car lots were placed within the range of from 72c.@74½c. for Yellow Western, to 80c.@83c. for White do.; 84c.@85c. for White Southern, and 87c. for Round Yellow. Sales have been reported since our last of 189,000 bushels, at 63½c.@71½c., for interior to very choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 70c.@71c. for dry samples of Canal afloat; 70c. for do., August delivery, and 67c.@69½c. for steamer grades; 72c.@74½c. for Yellow Western and Southern; 80c.@83c. for White Western; 84c.@85c. for White Southern; and 87c. for Round Yellow. Rye continues dull and nominal at from 85c.@98c. for ordinary to prime New Western, and $1@$1 10 for New State. Barley-malt continues very quiet at from 90c.@$1 35 for interior to very choice Canada; $1 05@$1 30 for ordinary to fancy state; $1 40@$1 50 for fancy City. Oats have been in moderate request at essentially unchanged prices. The demand has been solely for trade purposes, and for prime lots of White, which have been scarce, as also for good Mixed Western. Sales have been reported since our last of 63,000 bushels at 61c.@71c., as the extremes, for inferior to very choice New Mixed and White Western and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 64½c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 64c. for do. from store; 61c.@63c. for damaged do.; 65½c.@67½c. for State; 68½c.@70c. for White Western and Ohio, from track and store, ₱ bushel. The export clearances hence since our last have been 1,000 bbls. Flour and 23,500 bushels Wheat, for Glasgow; 16,445 bushels Wheat and 31,826 bushels Corn, for Bristol; 7,800 bushels Wheat for Hamburg; 7,714 bushels Wheat for Rotterdam; 5,500 bushels Wheat for Oporto.

The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., July 15, 1871:

Wheat—Willie Murphy, Oswego.

Corn—Lieut.-Col. Grant, S. R. Smith, A. S. Armstrong, Mary E., R. Friselle, Buffalo; Harvey Van Buren, Alonzo Sercois, Oswego.

Lumber—R. A. Richards, Salina; Isaac Gilbert, Knickerbocker, Good Templar, Booneville; Henry Wyker, F. R. Jones, A. C. Green, D. G. Hewett, Ja. Sabbath K. No. 1, C. V. Eysaman, Sam. Scott, Fred. Van, Oswego; Carius McKay, Rome.

Salt—Kate McCord, Fred Bennett, Syracuse.

Coal—Wm. Gates, Samuel D. Decker, Cayuga, Geneva.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in light supply, and in moderate demand at $1 10 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 50 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw rules quiet at from 65c.@$1 70 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair jobbing demand at from 7c.@13c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@6c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 114 bales; exports, — bales.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been strong in price on a moderate trade; sales have been reported of 125,000 lbs. at 22c. ₱ lb. Iron has been quiet but steady, with sales reported of only 225 tons Glengarnock Pig at $31 50@$32, and 200 tons Gartsherrie do. on private terms. Lead, Spelter and Zinc are unchanged. Of English Tin, further sales of 25 tons were reported at 34¼c.@34½c., now held at 35c., gold, ₱ lb. Of Tin Plates, 1,000 boxes assorted Charcoal were sold, on private terms. Market for Tin, strong, but tame.

MOLASSES—Has been dull and irregular. Sales have been reported of only 75 bbls. New-Orleans, mostly at auction, at 55c.@65c., and 15 hhds. Porto Rico, at auction, at 45c.@50c. ₱ gallon. We quote nominally as follows: Porto Rico at from 36c.@55c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 35c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@70c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quite sparingly sought after, and quoted nominally steady at $3 12½ for Strained, ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 291 bbls.; exports, 3,011 bbls. Tar has been scarce and wanted at firmer rates; sales, 50 bbls. Wilmington at $4 ₱ bbl. Spirits Turpentine has been in more demand and quoted dearer, with sales reported of 325 bbls., in lots, part to arrive, at from 50c.@51c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 50c.@51c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 95@$3 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 40@$4; Pitch, $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—There has been a light jobbing trade reported in all kinds within our former range.

PETROLEUM—The market has been tame and weak, as a rule, with increased offerings reported, and a limited inquiry noted from all sources....Crude in bulk continues quiet and heavy at 14½c.@14⅝c. for early delivery. Shipping Crude rules quite dull at 18½c.@19c. here, and 18⅜c.@18½c. at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon....The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia today were 880 bbls....From the Creek the advices have been of a dull and heavy market, on the basis of $4 70@$4 75 for Lower, and $4 50@$4 55 for Upper Road deliveries, various options. The export clearances of Crude were 2,913 bbls. for Dunkirk....Refined has been in very moderate demand at a shade easier prices, and sales and settlements reported here of 5,500 bbls. Standard White, early delivery, at 25½c., and at Philadelphia, 3,500 bbls. do., early delivery, at 25¼c.@25⅜c., ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 3,470 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 3,135 bbls. for Rotterdam, 5,084 bbls. for Stettin, and 3,000 bbls. for Cronstadt. Refined Oil, in cases, has been inactive at 28c.@29c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha continues inactive at 9¼c.@½c., in shipping order, and 14c.@14½c. in cases. The export clearances hence included 2,800 bbls. Naphtha, for Stockholm.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very moderate demand at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 380 bbls., in lots, at $14 75@$14 87 for New Western Mess; $12@$13 for new Prime to extra Prime; $12 75@$13 25 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery a limited inquiry prevailed for Western, on the basis of $14 75, seller August, and $14 87, seller September; sales, 500 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been dull since our last, at from 6c.@7c. ₱ lb. Cut-meats have been in slack demand at 12¼c.@14c. for Hams, 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, 14c.@15½c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured, 7½c.@7¾c. for Dry-salted Bellies, 8c.@8¼c. for Clear do., ₱ lb.; sales equal to 120 pks. Bacon has been very quiet and nominal, at 7½c.@7¾c. for old Long Clear, 8c. for old Short Rib, 8¼c.@8½c. for Short Clear, 8½c.@8¾c. for Fancy Cuts. Lard has been in more confident demand and quoted strong in price, with the advantage on prime stock in favor of sellers, who seemed less eager to realize. Sales have been reported of 1,030 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 9⅞c.@11c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 11c. for Western Steam, and 10c.@10⅛c. for City. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 1,000 tcs. new Western Steam, including seller August at 11⅛c. and seller December and January, at 10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef has been slow of sale at old figures; sales have been reported of 120 bbls., in lots, at $8@$12 50 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$16 50 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef continues inactive at from $19@$23 50 for Prime Mess, and $22@$25 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been very dull at from $13@$26 for the range of qualities, ₱ bbl.; sales, 60 bbls. Butter has been in moderate demand, including State, fair to prime, quoted at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@23c.; Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@27c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@18c., ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,482 pks. Cheese continues in limited request at from 9c.@12c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c.@12c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 6c.@11½c. for Western; the day's receipts were 8,992 boxes.

RICE—Continues in light demand, including Carolina at $8 25@$8 75, and Rangoon at $6 87½@$7 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Of Calcutta Linseed, further sales of 1,700 bags by the *Francis Thorp*, were made at $2 27½, gold; and 3,000 bags by the *Don Quixote*, at $2 25, gold, ₱ bushel, 60 days credit; trade otherwise unimportant.

SOAP—Continues in request and steady, including Castile at 11¼c.@11½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¼c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6¼c., ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The offerings of Raw have been more liberal, at a shade easier prices, leading to a more active movement, chiefly in refining stock, on the basis of 9⅛c. for good, and 9¼c. for fair, ₱ lb. Sales were reported of 4,537 hhds. at 8⅞c. for common to 9¼c. for fair, and 9⅜c. for good refining Porto Rico, 9c.@9⅜c. for refining Cuba, chiefly at 9¼c.@9⅜c. for very good fair to good; 8¾c.@9⅜c. for Martinique and Guadaloupe; 10¼c. for Grocery Porto Rico; 10c.@10⅜c. for St. Croix; also 300 boxes Havana at 9⅜c.@10¼c., and 250 hhds. Melado at about 7 3-16c. ₱ lb. We now quote: Fair to good Refining grades Cuba, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9¾c.@10⅜c.; Porto Rico Refining grades range from 8⅝c.@9⅝c., and Grocery from 9¾c.@10½c.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10¼c.@10⅜c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand at 10¾c.@13¼c. as the extremes. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, 13¼c.; Granulated and Ground Sugar, 13¼c.; White, A, 12½c.; Yellow, C, 12c., cash, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—Tallow has been in moderate request and steady. Sales have been reported of 128,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¾c.@9⅜c. for very common to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.; also, 27,000 lbs. Stearine at 10¾c.@13¼c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been active and firm. The export demand has been good. Sales have been reported of 800 hhds. at 6¼c.@11c. ₱ lb. Other kinds have been dull, with sales confined to 150 cases Seed Leaf at 35c.@55c., and 200 bales Havana at 90c.@$1 05 ₱ lb. We quote new crop Kentucky thus:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	5¾c.@ 6¾c.	6½c.@ 7¼c.
Common to Medium Leaf	7c. @ 7¾c.	7½c.@ 8¼c.
Good do	7¾c.@ 8¾c.	8¼c.@ 9¼c.
Fine do	9c. @ 9½c.	9¾c.@10¼c.
Selections	9¾c.@10½c.	11c. @12½c.

And Seed Leaf as follows:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Connecticut and Massachusette Fillers	15c. @18c.	12½c.@13c.
Binders and Seconds	25c. @32c.	15c. @23c.
Wrappery lots	40c. @45c.	25c. @35c.
Fine Wrappers	50c. @85c.	40c. @50c.
New-York State Fillers	12c. @15c.	13½c.@15c.
Average lots	25c. @28c.	22½c.@32½c.
Wrappers	20c. @40c.	25c. @50c.
Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers	12c. @15c.	13½c.@15c.
Average lots	22½c.@25c.	18c. @27½c.
Wrappers	22c. @48c.	25c. @45c.

We quote Spanish as follows: *Havana*—Common 80c.@85c., currency; good, 87½c.@95c., currency; fine 97½c.@$1 02½, currency. *Yara*—I cut, 97½c.@$1, currency; II cut, $1 15, currency; average lots, $1 02½, currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work, common and medium, 14c.@17c., in bond; good and fine, 19c.@22c., in bond; bright work, common and medium, 25c.@30c., in bond; good and fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Continues in moderate request at previous rates, with sales reported of 250 bbls., mainly at 94½c., for iron-bound pks., ₱ gallon. Receipts, 305 bbls.

WOOL—The offerings have been increasing, but with a pretty free call for desirable lots, prices have been quoted firm, holders evincing much confidence in values.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

New-York, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin.

Saxony Fleece	59c.@72c.
Three-qarter and Full-blood Merino	56c.@60c.
Half-blood Fleece	57c.@60c.
Quarter-blood Fleece	55c.@58c.
Common Fleece	52c.@54c.
Combing Fleece	60c.@63c.

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Choice Selected Saxony Fleece	70c.@75c.
Saxony Fleece	62c.@65c.
Three-quarter and Full-blood Merino	60c.@62c.
Half-blood Fleece	60c.@62c.
Quarter-blood Fleece	57c.@60c.
Common Fleece	56c.@58c.
Combing Fleece	62c.@65c.

Iowa, Vermont and Illinois.

Three-quarter and Full-blood Merino	52c.@57c.
Half-blood Fleece	52c.@57c.
Quarter-blood Fleece	50c.@55c.
Combing Fleece	58c.@62c.

Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Washed Fleece	57c.@60c.
Unwashed Fleece	46c.@50c.
Unwashed Combing	30c.@53c.
Canada Fleece	63c.@65c.

Tub-washed Wool.

Choice	68c.@70c.
Fair	65c.@68c.
Inferior and Bury	50c.@65c.

Pulled Wool.

New-York City extra Pulled	53c.@55c.
New-York City super Pulled	53c.@55c.
New-York City No. 1 Pulled	37c.@40c.
Lambs' Wool	50c.@53c.
Western super and extra	50c.@53c.
Country extra Pulled	55c.@58c.
Country super Pulled	55c.@58c.
Country No. 1 Pulled	40c.@42c.

California.

Spring Clip, fine	40c.@45c.
Spring Clip, medium	40c.@45c.
Spring Clip, low grades and burry	36c.@40c.
Fall Clip, A 1	30c.@35c.
Fall Clip, low grades and burry	28c.@30c.
Extra Pulled	47c.@50c.
Super Pulled	47c.@50c.
Low Pulled	38c.@43c.

Texas.

Fine	40c.@45c.
Medium	40c.@45c.
Low	37c.@40c.
Inferior	36c.@38c.
Very Burry	32c.@36c.

And for Foreign Wools.

Cape of Good Hope	40c.@42c.
Mestiza Pulled, X and XX	70c.@75c.
Mestiza Pulled, low grades	65c.@70c.
Buenos Ayres Merino	33c.@37c.
Buenos Ayres Mestiza	31c.@37c.

FREIGHTS—In the way of berth Freights there has been a moderate business reported, chiefly in Breadstuffs, Provisions, and Tobacco, though the increasing firmness of ship-owners has operated against free movements. Steam-room for British ports, particularly for Liverpool, has been in reduced supply, and Grain rates have been again quoted a shade higher, closing with a strong tone generally. In the chartering line, business has been rather brisker, with Grain, Petroleum and Naval Store vessels in most request, the bids, however, in many instances, unsatisfactory to owners. There has been some call for vessels for general cargo, mostly for British ports. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last, have been 15,500 bushels Grain, by sail, at 6¾d. for Corn, and 7¼d. for Wheat; 15,500 bushels Corn, by steam, at 8¼d.; 15,500 bushels Wheat, by do., @9d. ₱ bushel; 750 tcs. Lard at 22s. 6d., by sail, and 25s.@27s. 6d., by steam; 100 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 27s. 6d.; 60 hhds. Tallow, by sail, part at 20s.; 3,500 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 35s.; 120 tons Heavy Goods, by sail, at 20s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton, 100 hhds. Tobacco, part at 22s. 6d., and 570 bales Cotton at 5-32d., by sail, and ¼d.@9-32d., by steam, ₱ lb. For London, 15,500 bushels Corn, by sail, at 7¼d. ₱ bushel; 700 bales Hops, by steam, at ¾d. ₱ lb.; 5,000 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 50s. ₱ ton; also a ship of 1,833 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For Glasgow, 38,000 bushels Grain, by sail, at 7d.; 23,000 bushels Corn, by steam, at 8d. ₱ bushel; 150 bbls. Pork, by steam, at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 100 bbls. Lard, by do., at 30s.; 70 boxes Bacon, by do., at 30s.; 3,000 boxes Cheese, by do., at 40s.; also, a British ship, of 1,194 tons register, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Bristol, 15,500 bushels Grain, by sail, at 7d. ₱ bushel. For the United Kingdom and the Continent, a British bark of 349 tons register, with Naval Stores, from Wilmington, at 7s. for Spirits Turpentine, and 5s. for Resin. For Cork and orders, a Swedish bark (now at Boston) with Deals, from the Provinces, on private terms; an Italian bark, of 436 tons register, hence with about 2,750 quarters Grain, at 6s. 3d.; and a Norwegian bark of 440 tons register, with about 3,200 quarters do., at the same rates. For Continental ports, a British ship of 803 tons register, with about 5,600 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 4s. and 4s. 3d., short and long lay days; an American ship of 768 tons register, with about 5,300 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d.; a North German ship of 1,200 tons register, reported as under orders to go hence to Philadelphia, to load with Petroleum, without particulars; and a British bark, of 541 tons register, with about 3,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 4½d. ₱ bbl. For Bremen, a North German bark, of 523 tons register, with about 3,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 3s. 10½d. ₱ bbl. For Stettin, an American bark, of 356 tons register, with about 2,600 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl., which was the rate paid for the 380 ton vessel reported yesterday. For Dantzic, a North German bark, of 544 tons register, with about 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Teneriffe, an Italian schooner, of 161 tons register, with 300 bbls. and 1,000 cases Petroleum at $1,120, gold, the Captain reserving the privilege to fill up for any other ports. For Lisbon, an American brig, of 398 tons register, with about 20,000 bushels Wheat, and another of 444 tons register, with about 24,000 bushels Wheat, in shippers' bags, at 19c. gold, ₱ bushel, and Staves, to complete cargoes, at $35.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Prices current for Tuesday, July 18, reported expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES, *by* STARIN & FLOYD, *Produce and Commission Merchants, No. 67 Warren-street. Our quotations are the wholesale prices paid by dealers and jobbers for sound, merchantable produce, in good clean packages.*

BUTTER—The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 10,123 pks., which shows a large decrease. The market during the week just closed has been characterized by unusual dullness and lack of ordinary demand, transactions being confined to an extremely light local trade, which has so weakened the holders of Western stock as to induce yielding measurably to the views of exporters, resulting in the sale of some 3,000 pks. of the various grades, within our quotations. Fine State firkins are firmly held at quotations, the quality now being superior to any grade on the market, indications favoring a better demand. State Tubs and Fresh Pails are selling to City trade, as in quality, at 25c.@30c. The general quality of Fresh Pail Butters is now secondary, as is usual at this period of the season, and the quantity of selections of fine is small. The continued copious rains, unusually fine grass, and splendid condition of the cattle throughout the country assures one of the finest and, without question, the largest crop of dairy products ever made, with continued moderate prices as a result. At the close of the week's trade there is more trade and movement at our quotations:

State, firkins, fine to extra, ₱ lb	30@32
State, firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	25@27
Orange and Sussex, Fresh Pails, ₱ lb	28@30
State and River, Fresh Pails, ₱ lb	28@30
State, half-firkin tubs, extra quality, ₱ lb	28@30
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	25@27
State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb	25@27
Pennsylvania, firkins, fine, ₱ lb	23@25
Pennsylvania, firkins, good, ₱ lb	20@23
Western Reserve, firkins and tubs, prime, ₱ lb	18@20
Michigan, firkins and tubs, prime, ₱ lb	18@20
Chicago and North-west, firkins and tubs, prime, ₱ lb	16@18
Ordinary Western, ₱ lb	13@15
Common, firkins, ₱ lb	11@12
Greese Butter, original packages, ₱ lb	10@11

CHEESE—The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 70,287 boxes. The export for the week closing last Saturday was 55,869 boxes, leaving unsold over 30,000 boxes, which were held over necessarily for this week's trade. The great pressure of stock on the market and the uncertainty of the English markets, combined with the hot weather, which rendered prompt sales in most cases necessary, has caused a general decline in good to fancy stock of fully 1c. ₱ lb. Inferior to ordinary Cheese are in over stock, with prices irregular, and hardly quotable, no reasonable offer being declined. This is a point in the season's trade that should receive the consideration of the factory interest; the flush of the season's make is and will be ready for market, and any attempt on the part of the factories to stimulate prices by holding stock must prove disastrous, as was clearly shown by last year's results, and which will apply with increased force the present season. Free and fair sales at market rates, when stock is fully cured, will cause a sound healthy result, and any approach to speculation should be left to other hands than those of the producer. We quote:

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ lb	10@11
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb	9@10
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb	6@ 8
State Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb	3@ 6
State Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ lb	10@11
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ lb	6@ 9
Western, fair to good, ₱ lb	9@10
Western, ordinary, ₱ lb	6@ 8

BEANS AND PEAS—Prime Marrows and Mediums are held at full prices, and the market is in favor of sellers. Our quotations are:

Beans, Kidney, prime, new, ₱ bushel	$3 15@$3 25
Beans, Marrow, prime, new, ₱ bushel	3 75@ 3 80
Beans, Marrow, fair to good, ₱ bushel	3 25@ 3 50
Beans, Medium, prime, new, ₱ bushel	2 50@ 2 60
Beans, Medium, fair to good, ₱ bushel	2 25@ 2 45
Beans, assorted, common, ₱ bushel	62@ 1 10
Beans, Pea, prime, new, ₱ bushel	2 50@ 2 60
Peas, Canada, ₱ bushel, free	1 25@ 1 30
Peas, Southern, Black Eye, ₱ bag	3 00@ 3 37½

EGGS—Firm at quotations.

Extra State, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania	21@22
Extra Western, loss off	20@21
Southern, loss off	16@17
Canada, loss off	20@21

LIVE POULTRY—We have no change to note:

Geese, ₱ pair	$1 50@$2 00
Ducks, ₱ pair	75@ 87
Turkeys, ₱ lb	18@ 19
Fowls, ₱ lb	18@ 19
Spring Chickens, ₱ pair	50@ 75

VEGETABLES—The receipts of Potatoes are very liberal, with a corresponding drop in prices.

New Potatoes	$2 00@$2 25
Cabbages, ₱ 100	3 00@ 5 00

GREEN FRUITS—The market is well supplied. Our quotations are:

Whortleberries, ₱ quart	$ 10@$ 12
Blackberries, prime, ₱ quart	10@ 12
English Cherries	15@ 17
Raspberries, ₱ quart	10@ 14
Raspberries, Black Cap, ₱ quart	8@ 9
Gooseberries, ₱ bushel	1 50@—
Apples, new, ₱ bbl	3 00@ 5 00
Pears, ₱ bbl	3 00@—

DRIED FRUITS—The market for Dried Fruits is quiet and dull.

Apples, new, sliced, prime, State, ₱ lb	7½@ 8
Apples, new, prime, quarters, State, ₱ lb	7 @ 7½
Apples, new, common to good, State, ₱ lb	4 @ 6½
Peaches, peeled, prime, ₱ lb	20 @—
Peaches, peeled, fair to good, ₱ lb	10 @14
Peaches, unpeeled, halves, prime, ₱ lb	10 @11
Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, prime, ₱ lb	7 @ 8
Blackberries, ₱ lb	12 @12½
Raspberries, ₱ lb	23 @25
Cherries, new, pitted, ₱ lb	19 @23
Plums, ₱ lb	12 @14

SUNDRIES—We quote:

Ginseng, Southern	$ 80 @$ 85
Ginseng, Western	62 @ 65
Pearl Ashes, first sort	9 00 @ 9 75
Pot Ashes	7 00 @ 7 50
Rough Flaxseed, ₱ bushel	2 25 @ 2 35
Timothy-seed, ₱ bushel	4 00 @ 4 50
Bees-wax, ₱ lb	36 @ 37½
Broom-corn, Red, ₱ lb	4 @ 5
Broom-corn, Green, ₱ lb	6 @ 7
Broom-corn, Hurl, ₱ lb	7 @ 8
Clover-seed, ₱ lb	10½@ 11
Vinegar, pure, ₱ gallon	12 @ 25
Feathers, Live Geese, ₱ lb	70 @ 80

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, July 18.—RECEIPTS—4,700 bbls. Flour, 89,000 bushels Wheat, 475,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—59,000 bushels Wheat, 157,000 bushels Corn. CANAL FREIGHTS firm; Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 10c.; Oats, 7c., to New-York; boatmen asking ½c. advance. FLOUR dull. WHEAT nominal; sales if any, not reported. CORN in fair demand and lower; sales 62,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 59½c.@60c. OATS scarce; sales 5,000 bushels, in lots, at 60c. RYE neglected. PORK dull at $15. LARD dull at 10c.@10½c. HIGHWINES quiet and nominally 93c. CATTLE—Receipts, 238 car-loads and 45 cars left over, making total supply 277 cars against 406 at opening last week; holders consequently firm and asking ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. advance, but buyers decline to take hold. The only sales made consisted of 50 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,066 to 1,360 lbs. at $5 30@$6; 163 Illinois, ranging from 1,205 to 1,251 lbs. at $5 38@$5 85; 13 Texas, averaging 863 lbs. at $3 75; 40 mixed Texas and Cherokee, averaging 1,002 lbs. at $4 37½. SHEEP—No sales; supply moderate but prospect dull. HOGS unchanged and firm; sales, 314 head, ranging from 236 to 209 lbs. at $4 90@$4 92.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 18.—COTTON dull; prices nominal at 19½c. FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm; some grades higher; Superfine Winter, $4@$4 45; Extra Winter, $4 45@$4 75; Double Extra Winter, $5 20@$5 50; Treble Extra, $5 75@$6. WHEAT active and firmer; No 3 Red Fall, $1 15; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 29 in elevator. CORN dull; White a little lower; Choice White, sacked in elevator, 62c.; Mixed and sacked, 57c.@58½c.; White, 61c.@64c. OATS dull; New Mixed Buck, on track, 40c.@42c.; do., sacked, 47c.@48c.; Old Mixed, 51c. RYE dull; 55c.@58c. on elevator. TOBACCO active and better; common to good Dark Leaf, $7@$11; fair to good Manufacturing, $12@$20. HEMP and BAGGING dull and unchanged. PORK dull; jobbing and order lots, $15@$15 50. BACON dull; only jobbing and order trade; Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear-rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c.@9½c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, canvased, 16c. LARD dull; sales in a small way at 10c.@10¼c. Live HOGS in good demand at $3 90@$4 25. CATTLE dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats and 1,000 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, July 18.—FLOUR dull; prices nominal. WHEAT weak and irregular; No. 2 Spring, $1 14@$1 15⅛, cash; $1 14 seller July and August; $1 05@$1 08 seller all the year; in the afternoon, steady, with moderate demand; $1 13¾@$1 14 seller July; $1 07½ seller August. CORN in fair demand but at lower rates; declined 1c.@1½c.; No. 2 Mixed, 50½c.@50¾c., cash; 50⅜c.@50½c., seller July; 50c.@50⅛c., seller August; in the afternoon dull and unchanged. OATS quiet but firm; No. 2, 48½c.@49c. RYE—No. 2 a shade easier, 58c.@59c. BARLEY steady with moderate demand; 74c. seller September; 75c. seller August. HIGHWINES firm; wanted at 91c. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $14 40 seller July, $14 50 seller August. LARD, 10¼c. Live HOGS steady at $4. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 169,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Rye, and 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 280,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, and 4,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—COTTON dull and unchanged; Middling, 20¼c. FLOUR dull and unchanged; Family, from New Wheat, $6 40@$6 80. WHEAT dull and unchanged; New No. 1 Red Winter, $1 23. CORN dull and drooping at 54c.@55c. RYE steady, with moderate demand; New, 75c.@80c.; Old, 85c.@90c. OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY steady, with moderate demand; Fall, 80c.@90c. PORK—Full prices asked, but no demand; $14 75@$15 asked. LARD—Demand light; holders firm; 10¼c. asked. Bulk MEATS dull and nominal; asking, Shoulders, 5½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c.@7⅞c. BACON—Only a limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Clear Sides, 8⅝c.@8¾c. HOGS scarce and firm at $4 25@$4 50. CATTLE dull at $2@$5 25, latter price for Extra; Fair at $2@$4. TOBACCO in fair demand; advanced ½c.@2c.; sales 245 hhds.; receipts taken quick on arrival; sales of the week, 985 hhds. WHISKY—Demand good at full prices; market closed buoyant, but unsettled; sales at 91c.; now asking 92c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 18.—FLOUR steady, with a good demand; sales, 2,400 bbls., at $7 for No. 1 Spring, $7 50 for Amber Winter, $8 for White Winter, $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT steady; sales, 4,500 bushels Extra White Michigan, at $1 50; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held $1 35. CORN dull; sales, 4,800 bushels at 64½c., and 2 cars at 65½c. OATS—None in the market. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL—$1 50 for bolted, $1 40 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $28@$30, ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 92c.@92½c. Canal FREIGHTS firm; Flour, 30c.; Wheat, 7½c.; Corn, 6¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson; $3 75 to New-York; carriers asking ½c. advance on Grain. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS—By Lake—20,000 bushels Corn, 945,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS—By Canal—14,000 bushels Wheat, 7,900 bushels Corn, 922,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, July 18.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; declined 1c.@2c.; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 33; Amber Michigan, $1 24; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 18; No. 1 Red, $1 26; No. 2, $1 22; No. 3, $1 15; Rejected Red, $1 10. CORN dull; declined 1c.; high Mixed, 56c.; low Mixed, 56c.; Yellow, 58½c. OATS quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 59c.; No. 2, 52½c.; Michigan, 57c. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—COTTON quiet but steady; Middlings, 20¼c.; net receipts, 67 bales; gross, 67 bales; stock, 1,076 bales. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm and quiet; Choice White, $1 50@$1 60; Good to Prime, $1 35@$1 45. CORN firmer; stock scarce; White Southern at 77c.@80c.; Yellow do., 72c.@74c.; Mixed Western, 70c.@72c. OATS steady; New Southern, 58c.@59c.; Old Western, 59c.@60c. Mess PORK steady at $15 50. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Ribsides, 9c.; Clear Rib, 9¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 16¼c.@17¼c. LARD firm at 11c.@11½c. WHISKY firmer at 94¼c.@95c.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—COTTON dull; Middling, 20¼c. FLOUR dull and drooping; Family extra, $6. WHEAT dull and drooping; on orders, $1 25@$1 30 for Red and White. CORN in fair demand; sales, 7,900 bushels, sacked and shelled, at 70c. OATS quiet; 68c. RYE—Old, 90c.; new, 75c.; all sacked and from store. PROVISIONS dull and weak. Mess PORK, $15. BACON—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. HAMS, Sugar-cured, 15¼c.; Plain, 14¼c., packed. LARD—Prime leaf, tcs., 10c.; kegs, 11c. WHISKY quiet and steady, 91c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 18.—COTTON dull; prices nominal; receipts, 185 bales; shipments, 246 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged; Medium, $5 50@$6 25. CORN quiet and unchanged at 72c. OATS quiet and unchanged at 65c.@66c. LARD dull; prices nominal; $16. BACON dull and unchanged; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c.

MILWAUKEE, July 18.—FLOUR—Extra Spring drooping; $5 for medium. WHEAT dull; declined 3c.@4c.; sales at $1 11. Corn lower; No. 2 mixed, 50¼c. RYE—No. 1, 59c. for new. OATS declined 2c.@3c.; sales at 48c. BARLEY dull; prices nominal. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, and 28,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, and 44,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 4¼c.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 18.—WHEAT—New is coming forward freely and in good condition; No sales today. RYE dull and nominal. CORN quiet; sales, 350 bushels Round Yellow at 85c.; Western Mixed, nominally 72c.@73c. OATS dull at 64c.@65c. for Western. MALT—Sales, 20,000 bushels City-made, from Canada West. BARLEY at $1 35.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 18.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. GRAIN extremely lower; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 1 Red Winter at $1 25, seller September. OATS, 42c. seller August. PETROLEUM—Demand fair and market firm; Crude, $5 50; Refined, 23¾c.@24c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 18.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 1,400 bales; gross, 1,577 bales; exports, to Havre, 3,444 bales; coastwise, 2,281 bales; sales, 415 bales; stock, 57,321 bales.

DETROIT, July 18.—WHEAT dull and drooping; New Extra, $1 30@$1 31; New Amber, $1 24. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS—Demand good at full prices; advanced 2c.; sales at 54c.@58c.

NORFOLK, July 18.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 87 bales; exports, coastwise, 94 bales; stock, 705 bales.

MOBILE, July 18.—COTTON dull and nominal; accurate quotations cannot be given; net receipts, 30 bales; stock, 8,975 bales.

GALVESTON, July 18.—COTTON dull; good Ordinary, 16c.; net receipts, 458 bales; exports, coastwise, 209 bales; stock, 15,302 bales.

BOSTON, July 18.—COTTON dull; Middling, 20¾c.@21c.; gross receipts, 70 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 4,300 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 18.—COTTON dull; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 235 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 5,186 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 18.—COTTON inactive; Middling, 19½c.; net receipts, 62 bales; stock, 5,327 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 18—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93¾@94 for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty bonds, 1862, 92⅝; 1865, old, 92⅛; 1867, 91¼; Ten-forties, 91⅝.

1½ P. M.—Consols, 93¾, for both money and the account.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾@93⅞ for both money and the account. Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 92⅝; 1865, old, 92⅛; 1867, 91¼; Ten-forties, 91⅝.

PARIS, July 18.—The Bourse—Rentes closed at 56f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL, July 18—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.@9d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is unchanged. The sales of the day are still estimated at 8,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay, since the last report to the 17th inst., have been 10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 3d.@10s. 5d. ₱ cental for No. 2 Red Western Spring. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 45,000 quarters, of which 22,500 were American. FLOUR, 24s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. PEAS, 39s. 6d. ₱ quarter for Canadian.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken for speculation and export. The market for Yarns and fabrics at Manchester is flat and nominal. CHEESE, 53s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

Evening.—Spirits TURPENTINE active at 45s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, July 18—Evening.—Linseed Oil, £32 15@£33.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ELFIE; OR, THE PLUM-TREE INN. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wheatleigh, Stoddart, Fisher, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Lizzie Price.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
AN ANGEL, and THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN. Leading characters by Messrs. Lewis, Davidge, Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
SCHNEIDER. Leading characters by Messrs. J. Allen, Forsberg, and Miss Fannie Beane.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
ACROSS THE CONTINENT. Leading character by Oliver D. Byron.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
SWISS BELL-RINGERS.

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Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
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Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The *Salut*, M. THIERS' new organ, advocates increased taxation in France, and points to the example of the United States after the war. The Minister of Finance desires to retain the present import duty of twenty per cent. on cotton, with the allowance of a drawback in cases of re-exportation. Some of the journals report that President THIERS and M. GAMBETTA are negotiating for the establishment of a moderate Republic.... Marshal SERRANO proposes to the King of Spain to outlaw members of the International Society, and a vigorous policy on all questions of public order. Minister ZORILLA, on the other hand, favors a liberal policy.... The Emperor of Brazil has been made a Knight of the Garter by Queen VICTORIA. A meeting was held in London on Monday evening to promote the project for a monument to SHAKESPEARE on the Thames embankment. HEPWORTH DIXON is the moving spirit in the matter. Greenwich, near London, was yesterday the scene of a riot which continued two hours, over the release of an alleged murderer, after a trial which the mob thought was a mockery of justice. The Police at last restored order.... Reports from Vienna represent that a terrible riot occurred there on Sunday. The Socialists attacked the Ultramontanes, and many people were injured. The Police were powerless, and the military were obliged to suppress the émeute. ....The magazine of the Greek war steamer *Eunomia* exploded on the 3d inst., in the Grecian Archipelago. Forty of her crew were killed, nearly all the rest injured, and the vessel almost entirely destroyed.

GENERAL.

A contract has been made in San Francisco to send 600 Chinese laborers to the public works of Peru.

A Methodist church, built of brick, in Virginia City, Nev., fell on Sunday night, and is a heap of ruins. A house adjoining was crushed, but no lives were lost. The church cost $75,000.

The death of "Gen. Rally," believed to be MANUEL LASALA, or the "Tiger of Alica," who for twenty years has maintained himself as an independent Chief in the District of Tepic, Western Mexico, despite the forces of the Government, is announced from San Francisco.

A terrific typhoon visited Hiogo, Japan, recently. Seven steamers were driven ashore or sunk. The place was inundated, and suffered considerable injury.

Gen. CROOK, according to a San Francisco dispatch, has taken the field against the Apaches, with five companies of cavalry, fifty picked Mexicans and a number of native scouts. He will act in conjunction with the Mexicans in Sonora.

In the mile-and-a-quarter race at Saratoga yesterday, *Abdel Koree* won in 1:57½, the favorite, *Salina*, coming in third, and *Tubman* second. *Kingfisher* walked over the course for the purse of $1,000 in the three-mile race, and *Nellie* walked over the course for the mile-and-a-quarter race.

After waiting until 7½ o'clock for smooth water, the six-oared race between the Atalanta (New-York) and the Harvard University crews, at Ingleside, near Holyoke, Mass., was postponed until today. The latest bets were $100 to $60 in favor of the Atalantas.

Sixty soldiers recently deserted from Fort Hayes, Kansas, only eight of whom have been captured.

Chancellor ZABRISKIE, at Trenton, N. J., read the opinion of the Court of Errors yesterday, granting JOHN WARE a new trial and setting aside the verdict of the jury, on the ground that the testimony of LEMUEL CHAMPION impeaching the veracity of his wife, the main witness for the State, ought to have been admitted. The judgment of the Court stood 9 to 3, CLEMENT, DALRYMPLE and BEADLE voting against the majority.

DANIEL BUSH, a negro, residing in America, Ill., who was suspected of stealing pork, was visited at his house by Sheriff STOLTZ, of Pulaski County, and a party of young men, and shot dead on refusal to deliver himself up.

At Cottonwood, Kansas, on the 5th inst., WILLIAM CHEM, a boss herdsman, was shot dead by a Mexican herder in his employ. The Mexican then mounted a fleet horse and made for Texas, but was pursued by two cow-boys who overtook him and shot him dead.

A dentist of Havana, Dr. SALLES, has been imprisoned for receiving interdicted journals.

The Executive Committee of the Distillers' Association was in session in Peoria, Ill., yesterday. All the leading houses of New-York, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin and Iowa have joined the Association.

The shares in the NEW-YORK TIMES attached to the Raymond estate, representing about one-third of the property, were yesterday purchased by Mr. E. B. MORGAN, of Aurora, Cayuga County. Mr. MORGAN was an original stockholder, and has been for some time past one of the managing partners of the paper, in conjunction with Mr. GEORGE JONES, another of the original proprietors. These two gentlemen now hold eighty-two out of the hundred shares of the stock in their own hands. It has been repeatedly asserted that the Raymond shares were likely to fall into the possession of the New-York "Ring," and it is in order to assure our friends of the groundlessness of all such statements that we make known the actual facts. The price paid in ready money for the shares in question was $375,000. Down to the time of Mr. RAYMOND'S death, the shares had never sold for more than $6,000 each. Mr. MORGAN has now paid upward of $11,000 each for thirty-four of them, and this transaction is the most conclusive answer which could be furnished to the absurd rumors sometimes circulated, to the effect that the course taken by the NEW-YORK TIMES toward the Tammany leaders had depreciated the value of the property.

The public may feel assured that the TIMES will not swerve from the policy which it has long pursued, but that it will hereafter be more persistent than ever in its efforts to bring about those political reforms which the people require and expect.

Two Thieves.

We published on the 8th inst. an article compiled from CONNOLLY'S (*alias* Slippery Dick's) own books, showing the frauds which are perpetrated at the expense of the public in relation to the City armories alone. We gave the official lists of the armories, the rents paid for them, and the rents they were actually worth. We sent this article to CONNOLLY, and gave him the opportunity of correcting or denying it; but he could not do either.

To-morrow morning we shall publish a still more important document, also compiled from CONNOLLY'S own books. We shall *prove*, and we challenge CONNOLLY or any other of the City authorities to deny a single fact or figure in our statement, that the public are robbed of several millions a year under the head of armory accounts alone. We shall show that not less than NINETY MILLIONS a year pass through the hands of HALL and CONNOLLY, and that they and their fellow-conspirators steal a large part of the money. We have openly charged DICK CONNOLLY with being a THIEF, and we shall now prove him to be one. We shall do the same with Mayor HALL. We undertake to place before the public *proofs* which would be sufficient to convict any man in a court of law, and we earnestly trust that the public will closely look into these proofs for themselves, and form their own judgment upon them.

Our article to-morrow, though of great importance, will be exceeded in interest by a *true copy* which we shall shortly publish of the money paid on warrants during 1869 and 1870 for the new Court-house. These figures will convince any man beyond a doubt, that HALL and CONNOLLY who signed the warrants are SWINDLERS, and as such we once more arraign them before the bar of public opinion.

We again ask the public to study for themselves the first of the two promised articles in to-morrow's TIMES.

A Word to Honest German Americans.

The *Staats Zeitung*, of this City, is one of the most respectable of the Democratic organs. Its conductors are gentlemen, and in no way implicated in the thousand "jobs" and schemes of corruption which stain the character of the leaders of their party in New-York. Indeed, it has sometimes seemed to us that the *Staats* journal was somewhat ashamed of its company, and felt the old German integrity compromised by being associated with a party of such cheats and swindlers. It must be conscious that multitudes of honest men among the German American Democrats felt themselves disgraced by this association, and it wisely says as little as possible of the character and doings of the New-York Democratic Party. Whatever may be said of the faults and failings of the German Americans, no one ever accused them of any lack of honor and integrity and honest dealing. They are true to their business engagements, and faithful in all the ordinary transactions of life. They respect men of honesty and integrity. In all the frauds of private business, or the stupendous swindles and jobs of public life, we can recall few Germans who have figured or who have made disgraceful gains out of them.

It is this fact which excites the wonder of the ordinary American, remembering how the party of dishonesty is upheld alone in this City by German votes. The *Staats Zeitung* knows perfectly well that it and a few leaders of public opinion among German Americans, have only to show their readers the truth, and tens of thousands of German votes would be thrown against the present iniquitous government of this City. The editors cannot plead ignorance of the prevailing dishonesty and corruption. The story is on every one's lips. The proofs are open to all. If they still require more direct evidence, we ask them, as honest men, and those who will answer at a higher than a human bar for their public influence, how they can support a party who uphold such dishonest jobs as those we recently exposed of the armories, where $275,000 rents are paid for lofts and premises worth fifty thousand dollars.

We ask them, further, how they explain the want of all reports of the Controller for 1869, and the lack of any vouchers or statements of the City Auditor for several years? We inquire if they are ignorant of the vast bonded debt which the present City Government are rolling up, and for which they give no account? Do they not know that during the past two years the expenditures, including the bonds, have risen to at least eighty-four millions of dollars, and are probably twenty million dollars more? Did the editors of the *Staats Zeitung* take notice of the pledges of economy which the four City rulers made a few months since, when every department was obliged to cut down its expenses fifty per cent.? Our readers certainly will recall the grand display of economy and moderation there made.

They must have been amazed to see the Board of Education so suddenly cut off a million of dollars in its expenses; the Board of Charities and Correction brought down from $1,700,000 to $850,000, and the other Departments in like proportion. If they have watched since, they will have seen that no Department has cut off a man, or stopped any building, or made any reduction. The Department of Public Parks has its swarms of men on every petty plot of land throughout the City, digging and re-digging, until, as one observer says, they seem "like California gold-placers," which, no doubt, they are to the followers of the Ring. Has the *Staats Zeitung* been impressed by these promises of economy? If so, let it inquire further. In every one of these Departments it will find that the reduced expense is merely nominal, in order to show a lessened annual expense for the Presidential election. *The deficit is made up by bonds.* That is, they intend to make another generation pay for their brief carnival of corruption and extravagance, and to roll up an enormous debt for the future. In the meantime, they will present an apparently reduced expenditure. No one will know what they are expending. The bonds are concealed, and, perhaps, no report will be made of them for many years to come.

Let the *Staats* journal—if it really desire the truth—ask any honest man who has to do with the Board of Charities or the Board of Education, for instance, if these Boards are, in fact, lessening their expenses by even a dollar. It will find that outlays for buildings, which used to be charged in current expenses, are now *bonded*, and that the annual deficits are to be met by bonds. *We know* that those Boards and other Departments are far surpassing the estimates fixed for them by the Board of Apportionment. They are living at present on credit. This will be kept up till the Presidential election is over. Then the grand disclosure must be made. The deficit and debts will be met by new bonds, which the Board has full power to issue. Can our respectable and honest German fellow-citizens consent any longer to support a party of such trickery and dishonesty?

Are the Rioters to be Tried?

Are the rioters who were arrested by the Police on Wednesday last to be prosecuted by the authorities, and punished for their crimes, or are they to be allowed to go away laughing in their sleeves? This is a question which the honest people of this City desire to have answered; and it is a question which the Tammany politicians will not be permitted to ignore or evade. On the 12th of July, last year, four peaceable citizens were murdered in cold blood, and many others wounded, by laborers in the employ of the City, who left the public works for the purpose, and, after committing the murders, were allowed to return to the City's employ. Not one of them was tried, or even arrested, for committing the highest crime known to the law; and it was owing to this criminal negligence on the part of the prosecuting authorities more than to anything else that this year's riot was due. Their immunity from punishment last year led the lower class of Irish to believe that they could murder Orangemen in this City with impunity; and accordingly they went to work deliberately this year, and made preparation weeks beforehand for a wholesale slaughter—and that too in the face of the City authorities, and with their purpose openly avowed. The question now is whether they are to be still further encouraged in their lawlessness, by being allowed to go unpunished, and left to prepare other disturbances hereafter? A large number of those arrested on the day of the riot had loaded pistols in their hands, which they were about to discharge when seized by the Police. The evidence against them is abundant and conclusive, and the Prosecuting Attorney knows where to find it. There will be no excuse for quashing indictments on the ground of a lack of evidence to convict.

The present District-Attorney of this City —Mr. SAMUEL B. GARVIN—is the same man who, as Assistant District-Attorney, prosecuted the rioters of 1863 with such vigor and ability. Mayor HALL was then District-Attorney of the county, but, with his usual cowardice, he refrained from taking any part in the prosecutions lest he should lose the political support of the rioters. The whole work was left to his assistant, Mr. GARVIN, who did his duty thoroughly, and was fully supported by Gov. HOFFMAN, who then sat on the Bench as Recorder. Both of them received their reward in the approval of every citizen in the community whose good-will was worth having. HOFFMAN was re-elected Recorder without opposition, and Mr. GARVIN was elevated to the Bench of the Superior Court. Judge GARVIN is now in the same position that HALL was in 1863. Will he imitate the cowardice of his chief at that time, and turn over his official duties to his assistants, or will he stand as he stood then, side by side with HOFFMAN, and use his personal exertions to bring these lawless vagabonds and disturbers of the public peace to justice? The eyes of the public are on him; his course will be closely watched, and it is for him to decide whether he will preserve the good reputation he acquired in 1863, or whether, like Mayor HALL, he will get down on his knees to the Irish mob.

A Sop to the Hackmen.

From the congenial occupation of celebrating his own imbecility through the public Press, our "accomplished" Mayor bends his powerful intellect for a moment to the task of regulating the hackney coaches. He has prepared an ordinance for that purpose, which he threatens to present to the Common Council at their next meeting. If their past action had inspired us to look for any good from that inane though costly collection of puppets, we should hope to see this latest idea of the Mayor promptly shelved. The proposed ordinance is about what one might expect from our executive Jack of all Trades. It is as pretentious and elaborate as it is silly. It divides the City into ten districts, beginning from the Battery, and bounded on the north respectively by Houston, Twenty-third, Forty-second, Fifty-ninth, Seventy-ninth, Ninety-sixth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets and the Harlem River. The rates prescribed are as follows: Within any one of the first nine districts, one dollar may be charged for conveying one passenger any distance, and twenty-five cents for each additional passenger and every stoppage made on the route. In a one-horse vehicle, the fare for one passenger is to be seventy-five cents.

For being carried from one district to another adjoining any of these first "nine," one passenger is to be charged a dollar and a quarter in a two-horse vehicle, and one dollar in a one-horse vehicle, the charge for extra passengers and stoppages remaining the same. And for transportation from one district to another of the first nine, an additional twenty-five cents may be charged for each district passed through, this tax being imposed on every passenger carried. The tenth district is, apparently, to remain debatable ground. The rate by the hour is to be one dollar and a half, including stoppages, without regard to the number of passengers, and where no agreement is made for hire by the hour, payment may be demanded for distance according to the above regutions. These are the provisions of the ordinance that will chiefly interest a community which has for years been sighing for a cheap and convenient hack system. If they do not altogether appreciate the new programme, Mayor HALL'S friends, the hackmen, will probably not be dissatisfied. For the benefit of these it appears to have been framed. It certainly affords little accommodation or relief to the public. It does not even descend to the limit of modest extortion proposed by the reformed hackmen themselves. They promise to take a single passenger to any point south of Twenty-seventh-street, with his baggage, for two dollars, or four passengers for the same amount. Whereas, one of Mayor HALL'S hackmen would be entitled to demand for the same service, one dollar and seventy-five cents for a single passenger, (nothing said about his baggage,) or for four passengers, four dollars, and this for a half hour's ride.

Another beauty of the proposed system is its delightful disregard of proportion between service rendered and payment allowed. A passenger may ride from the Battery to Houston-street for a dollar, but to go from a block below to a block above that street he must pay a dollar and a quarter. The facilities offered by this unique arrangement for defrauding unsuspecting strangers will not be unappreciated or overlooked by the Mayor's faithful Jehus. Nor will they neglect the tempting opportunities furnished by this complex system of imaginary districts to entice their luckless victims into abstruse geographical, mathematical, and financial problems, until utterly bewildered they are glad to escape on payment of double fare. Fancy a lady, for example, breaking her head in a vain attempt to remember how many districts she has passed through, or how many stoppages she has made, or wildly endeavoring to calculate how many extra quarters are due for additional districts or passengers, or—still more pitiable sight, in case the ordinance should actually be posted up inside the hack where the passenger can read it—frantically failing to make sense of Mayor HALL'S pigeon English.

If Mayor HALL really wants to do the public a service, which will persuade them to try to forget his incapacity, let him cut down his ten districts to three, and his rates about one-half. Then good citizens may believe that he is really aiming at their accommodation, and not at the attainment of a little cheap praise from his hired organs, and increase of strength with his loyal supporters the hackmen. An ordinance which would subject these harpies to some sort of control is greatly needed, but the Mayor is not the man to propose it. By-the-bye, when is he going to resign?

The Wages of Treachery.

EDWARD L. CAREY is a prominent member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He is also a Port Warden of this City, at a salary of $7,000 a year and pickings. In this capacity he has doubtless sworn to obey the Constitution and uphold the laws of the State. In his other capacity, as a person of influence among ignorant and misguided men, he has done his best to inflame their worst passions, and to induce them to break the laws he has himself sworn to support. The result of his labors was shown last Wednesday in half a hundred corpses, and thrice as many crippled and wounded wretches lying in our public streets. Still further testimony to his efforts is borne by the two murders which have already begun the long series of factional assassinations destined, in all human probability, to spring from this unhappy affair. If this harvest of blood, and the execration of all honest men, furnish distinction enough for a Tammany Port Warden, at a salary of $7,000 a year, EDWARD L. CAREY ought to be proud indeed. He has openly incited his deluded followers to murder persons he has specified—and yet he is allowed to go at large.

The people of this City are not proud of EDWARD L. CAREY. They are not usually fastidious about their rulers, and so long as they content themselves with robbing them, they evince a lamb-like patience. But when those excellent persons add to the injury of spoliation the insult of cutting their throats, when having demanded their money or their lives they settle any doubts by taking both, the long-suffering citizens seem to think they have a right to feel indignant. They find Mr. EDWARD L. CAREY too costly a luxury for their limited means. Now they look to Gov. HOFFMAN to replace him in his $7,000 a year sinecure by some other staunch adherent of the Ring, whose tastes yet rest at the simpler stage of pillage, and have not yet risen to covert massacre as well. All good citizens will confidently expect to see CAREY consigned for a number of years to the congenial seclusion of Sing Sing. Will the municipal authorities repair a part of their imbecility by seeing that this ruffian, and hounder on of ruffians, is properly punished? It is quite impossible that he can be allowed to escape scot-free.

The Underlying Issue.

It is an interesting, and to those who delight in the sufferings of their enemies, an amusing spectacle, to witness the writhings and contortions of the Democracy in their efforts to rid themselves of the load of public odium, indignation and contempt that has been cast upon them in connection with the late riot in this City. They might be likened to a nest of live rattlesnakes on whom has descended a shower of burning coals. In their mingled agony and rage, and their insane thirst for vengeance, they strike right and left, at friend and foe alike, spit their venom in each others' faces, and insert their poisonous fangs now in the Mayor, now in the Governor, now in the Orangemen, and now in the Hibernians. The *World*, which has exhausted its strength in attacking and defending all sides by turns, now cries out for a truce, and exhorts its fellow snakes to cease their war upon each other and direct their fury to some foreign object. It has made the remarkable discovery that the "Radicals" have been the cause of all their troubles; that they it was who stirred up the riot and threw the live coals into the Democratic nest. Only let the Democracy accept this discovery as the true explanation of the difficulty, and direct their combined attacks upon the "Radicals," and all will be well, according to the *World*. There need be no clashing in the Democratic ranks; on the contrary, their differences should be made use of to increase their common strength. HALL, it says, has gained popularity in the City by the course he adopted, while HOFFMAN, in taking an opposite course, has gained strength in the country. If the partisans of each will only ignore the irreconcilable differences between them, the *World* sees no reason why the Democratic Party may not continue to go on harmoniously together.

Another organ of Tammany Hall—the *Herald*—counsels the people to forget all about the riot, to turn their attention from things sublunary to things eternal, and to seek, as it does, the consolations of religion. The two days in which the *Herald*, last week, had the spasmodic courage to express its 'real sentiments," were evidently too much for its feeble constitution. It is now ready to do penance a whole year for the affront that it gave to Tammany; and its columns are to be again surrendered to the control of Mayor HALL. But neither the *Herald* nor the *World*, nor all the Democratic and Tammany organs combined, can induce the American people to forget the late riot, or can prevent the causes that led to it from being made the subject of political action. If the riot of last week in this City were an isolated case, and not one of many disturbances that are constantly occurring all over the country, and all growing out of the same cause, it might be overlooked, and, in time, forgotten. But the people of the United States, are beginning to discover the underlying cause of all these disturbances, and that it is nothing else but Catholic intolerance. The murder of four Orangemen in Elm Park, a year ago; the riot this year, that naturally followed that unpunished crime; the attack of Catholic Irishmen on an Italian flag a few days since, in San Francisco; the beating of a Protestant clergyman a week or two ago by Catholic soldiers, in Quebec—all these, and many more outrages of a like character that might be named, occuring almost daily, are only so many manifestations of that spirit of Roman Catholic intolerance which animates in a greater or less degree all professors of that faith, but which is specially conspicuous in the present Pope of Rome and his "faithful children" of Irish birth. However much the priests and the better educated Catholics of this City may profess to discountenance and deplore the riotous conduct of their less enlightened followers, they cannot deny that such conduct is in entire accordance with the teachings which the Church has received from Rome any time during the last ten years. It would be easy to show that the Irishmen of this City who arm themselves with pistols and bludgeons to prevent by force the parade of an Orange procession through our streets, are the only logical and consistent Catholics we have among us. Less than a month ago the present Pope of Rome, in addressing a deputation of French Catholics, declared that there was in France "a more formidable evil than the revolution, more formidable than the Commune, with its men let loose from hell, who flung fire about Paris—and that is *Catholic Liberalism*." In other words, men like DOLLINGER and HYACINTHE, who deny the doctrine of Papal infallibility, are worse than the infidel cut-throats who murdered the priests and Archbishop of Paris. Further on in his address the Pope utterly repudiated the doctrine that civil Governments should allow all religious sects equal rights, and that "no distinction should be established between Catholic and Protestant." The "Encyclical Letter" issued to the churches by the present Pope in 1864 is full of the same kind of teachings, and contains also the most violent denunciation of the principle of popular education on which the American free school system is based.

The Catholics of this country cannot escape from these teachings, and their legitimate consequences; for it is a remarkable as it is an anomalous fact, that American Catholics, unlike those of any European country, unanimously subscribe to the most illiberal teachings, and the most extravagant pretensions of the present Pope, including his preposterous claim to infallibility. These, then, are the issues which the American people have eventually got to meet. They are the issues which underlie the riots and disturbances by Irish Catholics, that we are so frequently called upon to record; and until there is an entire change of programme in the objects and purposes avowed by the Catholics of the United States, it will be useless to call upon the people to ignore or forget them, or to prevent their being made the basis of political action.

MINOR TOPICS.

The extracts which we are supplying from Controller CONNOLLY'S books naturally produce great consternation in Slippery Dick's office. HALL and CONNOLLY hoped that the records of their crimes were safely under lock and key, but we shall convince them how delusive was this hope. We beg the public to observe that the figures published in our recent statement about the City armories were *copied direct from Connolly's books*, and we defy CONNOLLY to deny it. We have scarcely touched the surface of these books yet, but information is in our possession which will more than substantiate the charges we have brought against CONNOLLY, and against the Astor-Taylor Committee for certifying that the City accounts were "all right." Look at the statement to appear in these columns to-morrow, and then decide whether the TIMES or the Astor-Taylor-Roberts Committee told the truth about the City accounts.

Housekeepers—especially those who are absent from town—should charge their servants to be on their guard against the cunning thieves who now infest the town. The favorite time for the operations of these rascals is Saturday night or Sunday, for then they know that the gentlemen have all gone to join their families in the country. They send a confederate to "inspect the premises," and this is done by the simple process of ringing the door-bell and inquiring of the servant the "name of the gentleman who lives there?" A few more questions generally enables the confederate to ascertain whether the gentlemen are all out of town or not. Sometimes a man is sent "for Mr. or Mrs. So-and-So's clothes," and the servant is often foolish enough to give them. Domestics cannot be too careful about admitting strangers within the house, or answering any questions at the door during the Summer months. The thieves are very sharp, and it requires all the vigilance of the most careful of servants to guard against them.

Whose duty is it—or is it any body's duty —to cart off dead horses from the streets? Numerous complaints are constantly being made about the way in which a dead horse is allowed to block up one of the thoroughfares for days together, but the nuisance is still uncorrected. Even in front of the new Post-office, opposite the Astor House, a horse was allowed to lie until decomposition had far advanced. It is surprising that some of the cheap restaurant-keepers did not get hold of the animal, and serve him in soup. If horse-flesh is so good as those who tried it say, it is doubly a pity to suffer our dead horses to rot away in the streets. As for the public health or convenience, none of the authorities ever pay much attention to that, and therefore we will not offend them by making an allusion to the subject.

The *Irish Democrat*, one of the Tammany papers, sets up a piteous wail about our being in possession of a large part of CONNOLLY'S accounts. It accuses some one whom it does not name of having been "ungrateful" to CONNOLLY, (alias Slippery Dick,) and says: "The man who, because of disappointed ambition or the failure of some selfish scheme, turns upon his benefactor to abuse him, supplies about the worst type of ingratitude." It expresses no opinion of the conduct of men who are deliberately embezzling the public moneys—which is the case with CONNOLLY, HALL, and their friends. The whine of the *Irish Democrat* will interest the public only in so far as it is an admission from Ring quarters that the facts we are now laying before the public admit of no denial or explanation.

Mr. MICHAEL J. BROPHY, a "well-known politician," appeared before Justice SHANDLEY yesterday morning, and was displeased at some decision of the Justice. He testified his contempt for the Court by declaring that he would go "where he could get more justice." He got more immediately, without being troubled to seek it in another Court; for Justice SHANDLEY called him back, and fined him $50 for his impertinence, which Mr. BROPHY could not pay. Things are coming to a pretty pass if "celebrated politicians" are not to say what they like in Courts of justice. What are Judges generally but the tools of politicians? And are they now to impiously raise their hands against their masters? Everything must be going to the dogs. We hope, however, that Justice SHANDLEY will continue to make politicians behave themselves decently in his Court-room.

The Count DE CHAMBORD appears to have waited long enough in France to find that the result of the elections of the 2d July rendered his immediate proclamation as HENRI V. hardly feasible. His parting proclamation, of which the text comes among the latest European files, indicates a rather remarkable programme for a Bourbon. Whatever may be said of his predecessors, this last representative of the elder branch appears to have learnt something, and forgotten many things. Absolutism, intolerance, tithes, and feudal rights he scouts as "phantoms" with which "the most audacious bad faith "seeks to frighten the people. He indicates his platform as being "administrative decentralization and local franchises," together with the right of universal suffrage and parliamentary government. The only thing which HENRY V. will not give up, is the white flag and the *fleur de lis*, and that, he reminds his countrymen, was the flag under which Alsace and Lorraine were first conquered. The proclamation was drawn up with considerable skill, and is pervaded by a tone of quiet dignity which sits well enough on the man who represents many great as well as many ignoble memories.

Hartford lawyers are puzzling themselves just now over the construction of a rule which chance has curiously complicated. A man died, leaving to his expected posthumous child two-thirds of his property, in case the child should prove to be a boy, and one-third if a girl, the balance in each case going to his wife. The offspring, however, turned out to be twins, a boy and a girl, and it becomes a nice question how to divide the estate so as to meet the wishes of the testator. In law the solution of the problem may be difficult, but an equitable division could readily be arranged by the rules of common sense. The intention of the devisee plainly is that the mother should have more than the girl, and less than the boy. On this principle, a fair apportionment would be one-third to the mother, two-thirds of the remainder to the boy, and the balance to the girl. The girl would thus have two-ninths, the mother three-ninths, and the boy four-ninths, and the will would be virtually fulfilled.

THE RECENT STORMS.

Disastrous Effects of the Tornado in Pennsylvania.

Our mails afford considerable information relative to the recent storm in Pennsylvania. It seems to have been destructive along the line of Dimock and Springville townships. A large barn on the farm of EZRA STRICKLAND, in Springville, was blown down, and both the house and barn of CHARLES GILES, of Dimock, were unroofed. Sweeping on eastward, the storm struck a barn of Mr. WOOD, in Lathrop, lifted it from its foundation, and hurled it some distance. It next demolished two barns of G. TIFFANY, uprooted an orchard, destroyed half an acre of timber, changed the location of Mr. CARPENTER'S barn, unroofed the store of E. M. TIFFANY & Co. at Hopbottom, tipped over L. KELLUM'S kitchen, and wound up by throwing a freight-car from the track. In Bridgewater township, it destroyed a small hay barn on the farm of R. S. MERRIMAN, and uprooted several apple-trees.

On Sunday afternoon a tornado swept over a strip of territory about a hundred feet wide and three miles in length in the vicinity of Frackville, uprooting trees, leveling fences, grainfields and buildings to the ground in its course. Upon the farm of Mr. SAMUEL HAUPT the principal damage was done. When first discovered a thick cloud of dust, extending far up in the air, came whirling toward the house and struck his barn, a structure forty by sixty feet, which it picked up like a feather and carried away, shivering it to fragments and bearing them away on its strong wings. Passing close in the rear of the house, several small outbuildings—one of brick structure—were picked up and hurled to the ground in a grand mass of ruins. The house escaped with but little injury —the loss of a back porch and a number of panes of glass, which were shaken out. A dog kennel was taken along with the rest—the dog proving himself to be a first-class aeronaut by returning two hours after to the house of his master as safe and sound as any dog in the neighborhood. Fragments of the buildings were carried to a distance of two miles, and a lady who was picking berries in the woods about a mile away was greatly frightened, when a piece of the roof of the barn, about six feet square, came tearing down through the treetops, alighting upon the ground near her. The barn was considered one of the most substantial in the neighborhood, and was valued at $3,000. In it was stored a large quantity of hay and grain, which will add materially to the loss. Mr. HAUPT'S horses were in the basement of the barn, and fortunately escaped injury. The route of the tornado was easily traced by the barrenness of the strip of territory over which it passed—everything presenting a scorched and wilted appearance, and the ground in places being torn up to the depth of several inches.

A Lady Lost in the Woods of California—Story of Her Adventures.

From the Alta California, July 11.

A young lady, Miss MATILDA STEEN, left San Francisco six or seven weeks ago, to join her brothers, who are engaged in making tanbark in the neighborhood of the Garcia River, Point Arena, Mendocino County. She had been living with them some weeks, when one morning she discovered that she had forgotten to put knives in their lunch-basket, so she determined to take them to the spot where her brothers were working. She did so with great difficulty, the forest being like those of many parts of Oregon and British Columbia, a dense mass of undergrowth, immense fallen logs, &c., and very mountainous country. She then started to return, one of her brothers offering to accompany her. This she declined, saying that as she had found her way in, she surely could get out again. It was at this time she got lost. Hear her story:

When I first found I was lost, I was badly frightened. I ran through the brush as fast as I could, howling at every step, but after a while I cooled down and confined my locomotion to a fast walk. About an hour, I should think, after I left my brother, I heard the sound of an ax, and I hallooed to the chopper, and plainly heard him answer. If I had kept on hallooing, and had remained where I was, the chopper would soon have come to me, as I have learned since I got in, but I thought that I could surely follow up the sound of the ax, and I tried it. Alas! I was following the echo. I was going down a deep cañon, and the sound died away and I was left alone. Great God! alone in such a place! For a while my very sight grew dim—all things reeled around me. What would become of me if I should never find my way out? Ah! a bright thought flashed through my mind. A thought which gave me joy in an instant—there is a God who is able to save! From this time forward I was perfectly resigned to my fate, feeling that if it was God's good pleasure to save me, He would do so in good time. All day I traveled, now pulling myself up steep, brushy mountains, now rolling, sliding, tumbling down into the deepest cañons I ever beheld. Sometimes the mountains were so steep that it was utterly impossible for me to walk down them, and I was forced to wrap my dress around my feet and actually slide down on my back. The first night found me on the side of a mountain, about half way to the top. I looked around me to find a level place where I could rest through the night, but no such place could I find, so I just placed my feet against a tree to keep from sliding down the mountain, and in this attitude I remained during the night. Occasionally I would wake, and whenever I awoke, I would holloa at the top of my voice, thinking that perhaps some one might hear me. Vain hope! I had no fear of any wild beast.

As soon as morning dawned I resumed my toilsome journey up, up, up, down, down, down. The bright sun seemed to greet me with a smile, and beckoned me to him as he loomed grandly above the distant mountains, and I wondered whether his bright face looked upon another human being in all the wide, wide world so utterly lost, lost as poor me. The second day I came to two or three mountains covered with chaparel and white thorn, and I was obliged to crawl through it like a snake. When I would get through, all torn and bleeding, I would involuntarily exclaim, as I looked behind me, how in the name of God did I ever get through that! As I was going down a mountain I heard a step behind me, and looking around, discovered that it was a deer following me, and when I picked up a stick and threw at it, it ran off and I saw it no more. I tried often, the first day, to retrace my steps, but every time I failed, finding by a shred of my dress, a broken twig, or something or other, that I was only going round and round. I have been asked why I didn't follow the streams, as if I could, they would have led me out. But I could not; there were so many large logs and rocks in them that it was impossible. I had a gold watch and bunch of keys with me, and, as an evidence that I didn't go crazy, as many supposed I would, I didn't lose either. I deeply regretted that I didn't have the key of the watch with me. On Thursday, about noon, I suddenly came out to a trail, and, like Robinson Crusoe, I saw a human track! The track gladdened my heart as never a track did before. I followed the track and saw a fence, and next a house! Thank God! I am saved. When I got close to the house I stopped and hallooed, and some gentlemen came out and invited me in. I went in and told them that I was the lost woman. They said that they had heard of my being lost the night before, and were on the look-out for me. They prepared some food for me, and were very much afraid I would eat too much. I ate very little. Somehow I was not hungry. When I had finished my meal I told them that I wanted to go home, but they would not hear of it. They said I was too much fatigued to attempt it that night, and one of them got on a horse and went to the Garcia mill to bear the news. One of my brothers came out that evening as soon as he heard the news, and I rode home on Friday morning.

The Western Rivers.

The River Mississippi, at St. Louis, is steadily declining. The Missouri is also falling slowly. The Upper Mississippi is receding very fast at Dubuque, and slowly at Keokuk. The Ohio is rising at Cincinnati, with 7 feet 6 inches, and at Louisville stationary with 20 inches in the chute and 44 inches in the canal. The Arkansas is falling, with 28 inches in the channel from Little Rock out, and 15 inches from there to Fort Smith. The White River is declining, with 5 feet in the channel from Duvall's Bluff out, and 3 feet from there to Jacksonport. The Cumberland is receding very slow, with 24 inches on Harpeth Shoals. The Lower Mississippi is stationary at Cairo, and falling all the way below.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

An Indian Commissioner to Visit the Disaffected Apaches.

The Massacre of Indians at Tonto Creek Unprovoked—A New Use for Kentucky War Claim Fund Discovered—The Department of Justice—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A member of the Board of Indian Peace Commissioners, probably Mr. VINCENT COLYER, will leave here in a few days for Arizona and New-Mexico, for an effort to collect the Apache Indians on their reservations. Mr. COLYER was at Long Branch with the President the day before yesterday, and the President wrote letters of instruction to both the Interior and War Departments, to afford the necessary facilities to whichever member should go. The troops will be instructed by the War Department to furnish the Commissioner with military escort, guards and the like. Assistant Secretary of the Interior COWAN, Mr. COLYER and Gen. PARKER were at the War Department together today, making arrangements for the expedition. The Apache bands altogether number about 8,000, and COCHIZE is the principal Chief. His immediate followers were all gathered on a reservation last year, and went away because of the failure of the Government to furnish rations. Mr. LANG has been telegraphed to come on here to act in Mr. COLYER'S absence as Secretary of the Commission. His reply has not yet been received, but if it is favorable, Mr. COLYER will leave here in a few days for the Indian country. No advices have been received here yet of a slaughter of fifty-six Apaches by the military at Tonto Creek, Arizona, on the 8th of June, which was credited to an Arizona paper and telegraphed from Chicago a few days ago. The official report will come through Gen. SCHOFIELD'S head-quarters at San Francisco. The story is not entirely credited, though it may prove true. Mr. COLYER today received a long official account through Mr. BRUONT, of the Commission, which contains some additional interesting details, and proves the slaughter as unprovoked as it was cruel and disgraceful.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN FUND.

Secretary BOUTWELL took up the Kentucky Military Claim this afternoon, and will soon decide, it is understood, whether to allow its payment. There is a story told, which is pretty well authenticated, that the agent who is prosecuting the claim here has an enormous contingent fee, which was promised him with the understanding that he should pay over the larger portion of it to the proper committee, to be used in defraying the expenses of the Kentucky Democratic campaign. While this has no bearing upon the justice of the claim, it ought to prevent those engaged in obtaining the money from the Government to carry an election for the Democrats, from circulating the charges that the payment was suspended because Kentucky was a Democratic State.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The law organizing the Department of Justice is practically disregarded in all the departments of the Government, because it is found impossible to carry its provisions into effect without greatly embarrassing the business of the Government. In the routine of the business of the Departments questions as to the construction of statutes almost daily arise which the Secretary is the proper officer to decide, and which, by law, he alone must decide; but the heads of Departments have work enough without making briefs on law questions, even if they were always good lawyers, as they frequently are not. Sometimes the interest of the Government requires a decision in a day or two, or even in a half hour. A Secretary, in accordance with the strict letter of the law, would have to write a formal letter to the Attorney-General, who would formally submit it to one of his subordinates, who in turn would look up the law and write an opinion, which would then be examined by the Attorney-General, and if approved, sent to the Department where the questions arose. If the Attorney-General should not approve the opinion of his subordinate, there would be a further delay. In practice, however, each head of Department states the legal questions which arise verbally, or in writing, to his solicitor, and gets his opinion directly without reference to the Attorney-General. The Secretary is not bound by this opinion, neither would he be by the Attorney-General's. He simply adopts it at his option, as his construction of the law. The Department of justice law is found by trial to be very crude and imperfect, and will need a good deal of patching, if it is not wholly repealed. Over cases which have gone into the Courts, it is conceded that the Attorney-General should have full control.

PERSONAL.

It is understood that Gen. PARKER, after leaving the Indian Office, will resume the labors of his former profession—engineering. Secretary DELANO will return here on Friday next. Secretary BELKNAP will be here the last of the week.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PACKAGES OF IMPORTED LIQUORS.

In reply to a letter requesting instructions as to the construction to be placed upon the acts of July 28, 1866, section 1, and July 24, section 21, so far as said acts relate to the capacity of packages in which spirituous liquors may be imported, the Secretary of the Treasury states that, as the law now stands, spirituous liquors may be imported in packages of bottles containing not less than one dozen bottles in each package; in casks of a capacity of not less than fourteen gallons, and in packages other than of bottles having a capacity of not less than thirty gallons. The Department has decided to insist that hereafter the cask or package other than of bottles holding the immediate liquors in contact with its sides when imported, shall be of a capacity of not less than fourteen gallons or thifty gallons, as the case may be.

A FEE LOPPED OFF.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to Collectors of Customs, relative to the exaction of the fee of twenty cents at certain ports for the Collector's official certificate to the oath of a master taken previously to the entry or clearance of a vessel directly from or to a foreign port. The future exaction of this fee is prohibited, owing to a doubt of its legality.

NAVY-YARD SUPPLIES.

The contracts for supplies to the various Navy-yards, for which bids were opened at the Bureau of Construction and Repairs of the Navy Department a few days ago, have been awarded to the following persons: Wm. Ballantyne, S. P. Brown & Son, T. Edward Clark, Wm. Guinand, Geo. P. Goff, Joseph L. Savage, and Dempsey & Foote, of Washington; Theodore Moster, of Georgetown, D. C.; David Babcock & Co., George H. Creed, Deval & Co., Hyatt & Spencer, Judd Linseed Oil Company, E. A. Quintard & Co., F. A. Southmayd, Jas. Lynington, of New-York; Adams & Choate, Trickey & Dewitt, W. C. Haskins, and Mullett & Bradbury, of Boston; Paul J. Field and Baldwin & Livesey, of Philadelphia; Samuel Adams & Co., of Portsmouth, N. H.; Jas. Bigler & Co., of Newburg, N. Y.; M. M. Cook & Son, E. J. DeHart, I. D. Treadwell & Co., M. O. G. Hodge, Tenforth, Kelly & Co., Russell & Irwin Manufacturing Company, D. O. & I. M. Kinley, Henry Whetherbee and Whittier, Fuller & Co., of San Francisco; Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento; A. Powell, of Vallijo; J. L. Featruss, of Virginia; Geo. H. Hammond, Elliot, Me.; Ambrose H. Lindsay, Geo. T. Wallace and A. A. McCullough, of Norfolk, Va.; R. J. & W. Neely & Co., and William White of Portsmouth, Va.; Watson & Pittinger, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The Yards to be supplied at the Kittery, Charlestown, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Norfolk and Mare Island. The materials to be supplied embrace all kinds of lumber and timber, iron, copper, tin and other metals, tools of all kinds, stationery, wood and coal, ship chandlery, belting, &c., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872. The total cost for material last year was $271,000, and fully as much will be required during the present year.

REDUCTIONS IN THE REVENUE BUREAU.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is rapidly reducing the number of Assistant Assessors and other subordinate revenue officials in the different States. Reductions were made in the Nineteenth New-York District from nine to three, those retained being ALEXANDER SHAW, JOHN B. HOOKER and ALBERT J. GLADDING. Reductions were also made today in several Western districts, and in the Harrisburg District of Pennsylvania.

UNEXPENDED BALANCES.

The Commissioner of Customs has filed a circular to Customs officers, instructing them that, in order to carry into effect fully the provisions of law requiring all expenditures made out of appropriations for any one fiscal year to be made within that year; and also that the appropriation for one fiscal year shall, in any case, be applied to the expenditures for another, in all cases to render their account up to and including June 30, 1871, and to the corresponding date in each succeeding year, and to deposit the balance due the United States being careful to state, in making the deposit, that it is for unexpended balance of the appropriation to which it belongs for the fiscal year last passed. For the payment of any disbilities that may have accrued during, and remaining unpaid at the end of, the fiscal year, they will, before payment, make special estimate with statement of facts in regard to the manner by which they were incurred, and the reason for non-payment during the year to which they belonged; accounts for each fiscal year are to be separate and distinct, closing the balances, either by deposit or in cases where the United States is debtor, by registering a remittance for the specific purpose immediately on the close of the fiscal year. They will deposit all balances due the United States on customs, marine hospital collections, emoluments, steam-boat inspection fees, accounts, and any and all miscellaneous collections that have been made and not paid in up to that time.

MAIL ROUTES OPENED.

The Postmaster General today ordered a daily mail service on the Chatham Railroad between Raleigh and Fayette, N. C., distance eighty-four miles; also on the Western Railroad from Sandford to Egypt, seven miles, semi-weekly. An order was also made today extending the mail service on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad from Chetopa, Kansas, to Prior Creek, Indian Territory, fifty-four miles, from Aug. 1, proximo.

UNPRECEDENTED CONSUMPTION OE BEER.

The demand for beer stamps, for some time past, has been unprecedentedly large, and the Revenue Bureau was for a few days unable to fill the orders in full. By the employment of an extra force in the printing division, the supply has been brought considerably above all demands, and the requisite number of stamps are now promptly furnished to all applicants.

THE AMERICAN SCHOONER CURLEW.

The Register of the Treasury has received from the United States Consul at Sierre Leone, under date of June 16, the half-register of the American schooner *Curlew*, of New-York. This vessel was sold in order to defray expenses, and is now called the *Ide*. She will sail under the British flag.

An Ærial Trip Over Lake Michigan.

Prof. STEINER, who made a balloon ascension in Milwaukee on the 4th, and passed over Lake Michigan, gives an account of his trip, which is published in the Milwaukee *News* in the following shape:

At 6¾ the ascent was made, the balloon going north of the Cathedral, clearing the steeple by about fifty feet. In fifteen minutes an elevation of 5,000 feet was gained, when the ascent became more gradual. At this time the balloon was some two miles out over the lake. Here a most magnificent view was spread out beneath the delighted eye of the intrepid voyager. The coast was visible for fifty miles in either direction; all the villages and lakes in the interior were spread out behind him, while before him the vast expanse of the lake stretched away till the horizon terminated the view. The thermometer indicated a temperature of forty degrees. The current in which the journey was begun was of the rapidity of about thirty miles an hour. This held good for some thirty miles, when the barometer showed an elevation of 10,000 feet. At this point, and at this tremendous height, both shores of the lake were visible for 100 miles in either direction. The sun was fast sinking in the West, and the view was beautiful in the extreme. Here, for over an hour, at an elevation of 12,000 feet, the current, which had been carrying the balloon to a little south of Grand Haven, died out, and the balloon was completely becalmed, not moving a mile in that time. Forty-eight vessels were counted moving in all directions. The stillness was most intense. The Professor says that in all his experience he never before had realized such perfect quiet. Not wishing to remain all night over the lake, a descent to an elevation of some 5,000 feet was made, with the view of continuing it to the water and being picked up by some vessel in case no current was found, the car of the balloon being a complete life-preserver. At the height mentioned a current to the south-south-east was struck, blowing about thirty miles an hour, and here the Professor determined to remain, as it would carry him near St. Joseph, Mich. In this current the journey proceeded for about an hour, when the sun went down and the earth was shrouded in darkness. There was now no longer any object to be seen with which to compare the motion of the balloon and guage its rapidity.

In such a place, at such a time, the sensations experienced are most peculiar. Prof. STEINER says that loneliness is no name for the feeling that came over him. Beneath him was the black void, overhead the stars came out one by one, and twinkled merrily in the vaulted sky. Toward the south a thunder-storm was seen, passing over Chicago. At last the moon rose in great beauty, adding new grandeur to the scene. The sight is said to have been one of the most splendid that can be conceived. At this time (9 o'clock) the balloon was 8,000 feet above the lake, some twenty-five miles from the Michigan shore. By the light of the moon the aspect of the country was plainly visible. Here a brisk westerly wind was encountered, which carried the Professor in an east south-east direction at the rate of fifty miles an hour. Soon the Michigan shore was reached, but not finding a good place to land the journey was continued. Lights are seen; rockets ascended now and then; cannon was heard, and occasionally a village was indistinctly seen. About 10 o'clock a railroad-train was heard thundering along, and presently the head-light of the locomotive was seen flashing among the woods. The balloon was now going east very fast. It was quite cold, the thermometer showing 34°. The Professor bundled up in his cloak and began to feel very sleepy. At length he concluded he would alight, as he was over a fine farming country, where he could make a good descent. The valve rope was pulled, and down the balloon went till comparatively near the ground. Here fiddling and merry voices were heard, and the aeronaut thought this would be a good place to stop. So, at a little after 10 o'clock, the anchor was thrown out, and after tearing up a fence, it held on to a good bottom, and down came the air-ship in a clover-field, beside a road leading to Mattawan, a station on the Michigan Central Railroad, twelve miles this side of Kalamazoo. The descent was accomplished most successfully, and once safely landed, the Professor heard a wagon going past, and called for help, when a number of young men came to his aid. They were greatly astonished at what they saw, and still more so when told that the stranger they beheld came from Milwaukee direct, by the overland route, never before traveled by mortal man.

Death of a Female Miser in Racine, Wis.

From the Racine Argus, July 14.

A few days ago a German woman, wife of JOHN HOFFMAN, a fisherman, died at her home, situated in the north part of the city, in the district formerly attached to Mt. Pleasant. Some ladies of the Samaritan nature, who are ever ready to lend a helping hand in case of distress, sickness or death, went to the house to prepare the corpse for a Christian burial. In the house everything bore the imprint of the most abject squalor. In a cradle, covered with an old piece of oil-cloth, lay the corpse of a baby but two months old, on whose body, which was a mass of filth, maggots were found crawling. On the bed, composed of a pile of rags, was the dead mother, her hands fiercely clutched, as if she had died in great agony. Upon making the preparations for laying out the body, the hands, by dint of hard work, were opened or unclasped, when a $5 greenback and a ten-cent piece, postal currency, were found therein, to the surprise of all present, even the deceased woman's husband; nor was that all; for, upon commencing to remove her garments, upon almost every portion of her body small amounts of money were found, even to a $1 bill lying on her abdomen. About the bed were found different amounts of money, rolled up in rags, some of which must have been hoarded for years, as bills on old State banks were found, one of which was so mutilated and obliterated that it could not be discovered what bank had issued it; how much more is hid about the house in out-of-the-way places is not known, if any, but the supposition is that more will yet be discovered. About $300 was discovered.

FOREIGN MAIL NEWS EXTRACTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN AND RUSSIA.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Brooklyn*, and the Cunard steam-ship *Russia*, with Liverpool dates to July 8, and Queenstown dates to July 9, reached this port yesterday. The latest tidings thus received are fresher by five days than those at hand on Monday, by the *Hansa*.

MINISTER WASHBURNE.

A Defense of the American Representative—His Sympathy With the Versailles Government—His Correspondence With Paschal Grousset.

Writing from Paris on July 6, "W. E. J." deals thus with the accusations made against Minister WASHBURNE, in relation to his alleged sympathies for the Commune. The writer says:

The *Times* of Monday last contains a letter from "Versailles which extols, no doubt most justly, the conduct of the secretary charged with the direction of the British Legation at Paris during the trying times of the Commune, and then adds, unfortunately, "that this conduct of Mr. MALET was in striking contrast to that of the chief of an important Legation, who was notoriously in sympathy with the Commune." This remark I take it for granted applies to Mr. WASHBURNE, and I write to you for the purpose of assuring you that the American Minister, on the contrary, notoriously sympathized with the Government of Versailles, and condemned energetically from first to last the acts and the men of the Commune. A fortnight ago a French journal of limited circulation published the statement that Mr. WASHBURNE was friendly to the Commune, and gave as a proof that a letter had been found in the papers of PASCHAL GROUSSET, Delegate of the Commune at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, addressed by the former to the latter, headed '*Mon cher ami*,' and promising certain information which it was supposed was in the interest of the Commune. Notwithstanding the gravity of the charge, the friends of Mr. WASHBURNE did not think it necessary to contradict it, because of its improbability, and because the paper in which it appeared was not a leading one. It is now time, however, that an explanation should be made, and the excuse for taking up your space is all the better because of the interest every one takes in the strange events through which we have just passed. During the Commune and after the signing of the preliminaries of peace between France and Prussia, Mr. WASHBURNE was instructed by the Prussian Government not to allow any Alsatian or Lorrainer to be taken by the Commune for military service against his will. The immediate effect of this order was that the American Legation was besieged every day by hundreds of Frenchmen belonging, or claiming to belong, to the ceded provinces, and who, in order to escape the service of the Commune, sought to place themselves under the flag of their new country; and, as might be expected, a certain number of these persons had no right to the protection asked for. With these crowds of new-born subjects of Prussia, therefore, with the Germans who were constantly managing to get into prison, with his own people who were not always as discreet perhaps as they might be, and with the interests of some smaller legations with which he remained charged, Mr. WASHBURNE'S relations—or, I should say, forced relations—with the Commune were daily and uninterrupted. But precisely to guard the diplomatic points in the case, he was careful that all his communications should be made verbally through one of his secretaries. So that, notwithstanding the considerable number of persons of various nationalities he was obliged daily to extract from prison, and the frequent contests about the protection of the property of neutrals, the business was always transacted verbally by an agent whose person was soon well known to all the officials of the revolutionary Government. One day, however, PASCHAL GROUSSET, who, it seems, contemplated marriage with a young woman belonging to an old French family at St. Louis, Mo., the district of country from which Mr. WASHBURNE comes, wrote a letter to the latter asking information in regard to this family. To this letter, which was a polite note entirely outside of all public business, Mr. WASHBURNE replied in English, in something like the following words: 'Dear Sir: I think I can obtain for you the information you desire, and when obtained, will forward it to you.' It was this letter that was found in PASCHAL GROUSSET'S papers, and which has served as the foundation for all the reports about Mr. WASHBURNE'S sympathy for the Commune. The Paris editor converted 'Dear Sir' into 'My dear friend,' and supposed the information in question to be something contraband. There could be no misunderstanding in the matter for any one who kept himself advised of the acts of the Commune, for Mr. WASHBURNE has been too often in litigation with it and too often denounced by it to be one of its friends. Twice during the last month of the Commune he was obliged, on the authority of the Prussian Government, to threaten it with a march of the Prussian Army on Paris within twenty-four hours if it did not in one case give up his private residence, which it had invaded, and in the other case deliver up to him four German Sisters of Charity taken with others from the Convent of the Rue Picpus and shut up in the ignominious prison of St. Lazare. So too it must be fresh in the minds of all who went through the siege of Paris how the clubs of Belleville, the nest of the Commune, mistaking in their ignorance the character of the ungrateful attacks of the editors of Paris on Mr. WASHBURNE because having for a while allowed them to see the foreign journals which he alone in Paris received, and then, at M. DE BISMARCK'S request, ceased to do so—how these clubs, misconstruing and perverting the meaning of the attacks, added a peculiarly Communal postscript to them by publicly proposing as a question for discussion the propriety of burning the American Legation and shooting its chief. But this was not all. As Mr. WASHBURNE took no notice of these follies, but went on performing his difficult and complicated diplomatic duties, protecting with a strong hand, made stronger by the esteem in which he was held by the Government of National Defense, the citizens of every unprotected nationality who applied to him, the hatred of the Communists finally crystalized into the burlesque form of an article in the Constitution of the Commune, which was to be inaugurated on the 22d of January, after the attack on the Hotel de Ville, and which article (the plan of Constitution was published in one of the obscure Communist organs of the epoch) read as follows:

ARTICLE 23. WASHBURNE is to cease all relations with BISMARCK under penalty of death."

DE CHAMBORD'S CLAIMS.

Another Proclamation—The French Pretender.

The Comte DE CHAMBORD has addressed a proclamation to the French people, of which the following are the most important passages:

Frenchmen! I am in your midst. You have opened the gates of France to me and I have been unable to deny myself the happiness of revisiting my country. But I will not by a prolonged stay afford fresh pretexts for agitating the public mind and causing disturbances at the present moment. I quit therefore this Chambord which was your gift, and of which I have proudly borne the name for forty years of exile. On taking my departure I am desirous of telling you that I do not separate myself from you; France knows that I belong to her. I cannot forget that the monarchical right is the patrimony of the nation, nor can I decline the duties it imposes upon me in regard to her. With God's help we shall all found together, when you wish it, on the broad basis of administrative decentralization and local franchises a government in harmony with the real wants of the country. We shall give as a guarantee for those public liberties to which every Christian people has a right universal suffrage honestly exercised, and the control of the two Chambers, and we shall resume the national movement of the end of the last century while restoring to it its real character. Frenchmen, I am ready to do anything to aid my country in rising from its ruins, and in reassuming its rank in the world; the only sacrifice which I am not prepared to make is that of my honor. I am and wish to be in harmony with the time in which I live; I pay a sincere homage to its greatness of every kind, and whatever may have been the color of the flag under which our soldiers marched I have admired their heroism and rendered thanks to God for all that their bravery has added to the treasure of the glories of France. Between you and me there must subsist no misunderstanding or suppressed thought. No, I will not be silent because ignorant or credulous people have spoken of privileges, of absolutism, of intolerance, and of I know not what besides—of tithes, of feudal rights, phantoms which the most audacious bad faith seeks to conjure up before your eyes. I will not allow the standard of HENRY IV., of FRANCIS I., and JOAN of Arc to be torn from my hands. It is with that flag that our national unity was made, it was with that flag that your forefathers, led by mine, conquered that Alsace and Lorraine whose fidelity will be our consolation in our misfortunes. Frenchmen! HENRY V. cannot abandon the white flag. CHAMBORD.

July 5, 1871.

GAMBETTA.

The Latest Interview with the New Representative—His Position in Relation to the Commune—A Programme for the Future.

Paris Correspondence of the London Standard.

Yesterday (July 4) I had a long conversation with M. GAMBETTA, whom I had not seen since the 20th of August last. I found him a little altered, his health decidedly better, his mind clear and bold as ever. To my first question, "Why did you not formally denounce the Commune which you so much despised?" he replied, "You must call to mind the position in which I was placed on the 8th of February last. I had sent in my resignation, and was then only a private individual. Disgusted completely, and worn out with anxiety and toil, I went to reside in Spain, at St. Sebastian, where for five months my only occupation was to recruit my health, living among the fisherfolks and passing a great portion of the day by the seaside. I never read a newspaper; saw no friends. My purpose was to renounce politics, and to enter upon some industrial career. Then, on March 28, I read in a Spanish journal an account of the affair at Montmartre, and of the insurrection in Paris. It was my deep conviction, and is so still, that the prime cause of the misfortune that then occurred must be traced to MM. JULES FAVRE, JULES SIMON, ERNEST PICARD and JULES FERRY. They cherished a rancorous hatred of the people of Paris, who, by the small number of votes which they gave them in February, marked their discontent with the government of those gentlemen. These foolish politicians, incapable of acting efficiently in a difficult conjuncture, sought to encourage tumult in order that they might have an opportunity of striking a revengeful blow at Paris. The abasement of Paris was a matter resolved on by them, and they carried M. THIERS along with them. Paris was abandoned by the Government and the Communists took possession of authority. How could you expect, under such circumstances, that I, being at a distance, should have taken part in that affair? Had I been at Paris as Minister of the Interior, I should have installed myself at the Hotel de Ville, would have summoned to my aid all good citizens, and would have endeavored to bring about an agreement between Paris and Versailles. But, being absent, I had no means of acting. A letter from me would not have been of the least avail. The answer would have been: 'Let him come and stop these horrid doings. Why comes he not?' It was by that time too late to think of it. In such matters action must be taken on the spot and on the instant." Speaking afterwards of his election, M. GAMBETTA said: "My election for Paris has given me great satisfaction, because it is an answer to all the insults and calumnies that have been heaped on me in my absence. And pray observe that not one journal was on my side. All were opposed to me. I have obtained 115,000 votes, although more than 60,000 of my former supporters, electors of Paris, have been disfranchised. Besides, in the provinces, many of my personal and political friends have been elected. My former public secretary, several of the Mayors and Prefects under my Government, FAIDHERBE and JAUREZ, both Generals of my appointment, have all been successful in obtaining a majority of votes. This proves that in France a man is never condemned for having faith in the power and fortune of his country, and that the Republic is more firmly established in France than was supposed. Now we are about to lay the foundation of a moderate republic, which will be the safety of the country." In the course of our talk GAMBETTA explained to me his programme for the future. He spoke with a youthful enthusiasm and with an unmistakeable sincerity of the reforms he meant to propose, several of which some time ago he alluded to in his speech at Bordeaux. "We must make France military, educate the peasantry, and get rid of the barriers which separate the different classes of society. We must, in a word, establish a policy of patriotism. All parties must assist in that if they desire to place the interests of France above their own paltry and particular interests."

ENGLAND AND HOLLAND.

Advantages of the Cession of the Dutch Settlements—Opposition in the Chambers.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent at the Hague, writing on July 5 of the now completed cession of Dutch possessions in Africa to England, says: "On Wednesday next important discussions will take place in the Second Chamber of the States-General about the treaties with Great Britain, by which, if they are approved by Parliament, our settlements at the West Coast of Africa will be transferred to England. The Government has seized this opportunity to effect a reform in Sumatra in order to meet the claims of the English residents. Not only was the strongest opposition manifested in the sections of the Chamber, when the treaties were under examination, but also by the principal papers, which blamed not only the principle of selling our colonies, but objected to England acquiring more rights in Sumatra than she already has. Our Government demonstrated that it was in our interest to sell our settlements in Africa, (because they are of no profit to us, as they do not promote our trade and industry.) Moreover, they are very costly, and the authority there being divided between England and Holland, great discontent prevailed among the native population. Even already, on the news of the transfer, a better spirit prevailed among the Ashantees and the inhabitants of Elmina. The Government think that it is not advisable to waste more money in order to maintain our position in Africa, and are convinced that if we did not make these sacrifices we should be obliged to abandon the settlements, as the French did years ago. The treaties are, nevertheless, still strongly condemned by public opinion, and certainly would have been thrown out by Parliament if the Government had not agreed to lay before the Chamber the diplomatic correspondence with England on the subject, which, in the first instance, they refused to do. In the sitting of the Second Chamber yesterday, the Foreign Minister announced that this correspondence could be examined by members who, however, are obliged to keep its tenor secret. If the treaties should after all be rejected, fears prevail that we shall be involved in difficulties with the English Government."

THE POPE'S POSITION.

Dr. Dollinger and the Holy See—Rumors of Overtures to the Opponent of Infallibility.

The *Eastern Budget* says that demonstrations of sympathy and approval elicited in all parts of the Catholic world by Dr. DOLLINGER'S protest against the doctrine of infallibility have so alarmed the Holy See that it has made overtures to him, with a view to counteracting the opposition which is everywhere manifesting itself against the Papal pretensions: "An Austrian Bishop, Monsignor FESSLER, Secretary of the Council, was first entrusted with the difficult task. He represented to Dr. DOLLINGER that the Council is not yet closed, and that it would therefore be possible to agree in promulgating a new definition of Papal infallibility. This definition might be made, either by the Pope or by the Council, a matter of theological doctrine instead of a dogma, and would thus lose its dogmatic importance. Bishop FESSLER added that such a settlement of the question would be accepted by the great majority of the German and Hungarian opposition in the Council, and also by Cardinal RAUSCHER. The Bishop, therefore, proposed that Dr. DOLLINGER should, so long at least as the matter remains undecided, refrain from raising up a public opposition against the Church, the Council, and the Pope, and preserve the Church from a fatal schism. Dr. DOLLINGER positively refused to accept this proposal. A week after he received a visit from another Papal emissary, Canon LAMMER, of Breslau. The canon, who had just returned from the jubilee festival, said that the Pope still spoke of Dr. DOLLINGER with the greatest sympathy, that he prayed for his return to the path of truth, and by no means despaired of his renouncing his errors. To this Dr. DOLLINGER replied that he was grateful for the Pope's good-will, which, however, could extend to his body only, as his soul had been excommunicated. Upon this Dr. LAMMER observed that the Holy Father still hopes to find a means of arriving at an arrangement, and that perhaps the best mode of achieving this object would be for Dr. DOLLINGER to put himself in communication with the Papal Nuncio. This suggestion, however, was as fruitless as the previous one. Dr. DOLLINGER said he had no communication to make to the Nuncio, and that if the latter wished to see him he would hear what he hadto say, as in the case of any other visitor."

"THE WAVERLEY BALL."

England's Blue Blood and Walter Scott's Memory—A Reunion in Costume on Behalf of a Monument to the Poet.

From the Court Journal, July 8.

The costume ball on Thursday night at Willis' Rooms, in aid of the funds for the completion of the Scott monument in Edinburgh, was a great success. The demand for tickets reached to such a fever heat, that for nearly a week past the committee have found it necessary to resort to the expedient of doubling the price of the tickets to lessen in some measure the pressure put upon them. It is pleasant to know that, as estimated, the ball has placed to the credit of the object in aid of which it was held a sum little, if anything, short of £500.

ROYALTY'S ARRIVAL.

The Prince and Princess of WALES arrived at about 11¾ o'clock. They alighted at a private entrance specially arranged for the purpose, being received by a deputation of the Ball Committee, and were ushered up the private staircase to the rooms which had been prepared for them with great taste by the Messrs. WILLIS. The boudoir of the Princess was in close juxtaposition to the room which constituted the head-quarters of the Lady Patronesses. The Prince Christian, in General's uniform, had arrived some time before their Royal Highnesses, and almost simultaneously there entered the ball-room Prince TECK, in the uniform of an Austrian hussar, and the Princess LOUISE and the Marquis of LORNE, the former dressed becomingly in blue satin and white tulle; the latter wore the costume of a cavalier, and whose peruke of long full ringlets could not alter the character of his face, though for a few moments it may have been a disguise sufficient to puzzle general observers.

THE DECORATIONS.

The company had begun to arrive so early as 10 o'clock, but it was not until soon after midnight that the aspect of the scene began to assume its most striking features. The very first arrival oddly enough, happened to be "The Last Minstrel," who with his vennerable wig and silent harp, ascended the stairs arm-in-arm with the Last Minstreless, a lady in cherry-colored silk. In the place of honor at the top of the room, "on treasured field of gold, the Scottish lion ramped," confronted at the lower end by the venerable banners of that ancient and admirable charity, the Scottish Hospital. All around the room, from spear-headed flagstaves, depended the banners of the leading families of Scotland. There were the teeth gnashing and the muzzled boars' heads of the Gordons and the Forbeses, recalling the old boar-slaying legends, "Gif ye'll hand the fore birse (Forbes) I'll gore doun (Gordon);" the spitting cat of Clan Chatlan—not to be touched "bot the glove," and emblem of many a fierce feud between Mackintosh and M'Pherson for the headship of the once great clan; the stars of the Sutherlands and Frasers; the branching deer's head of the Mackenzies, with the old war cry of "Tullichard" for the motto; the Birlinns or war-galleys of the Campbells of Argyle; and the cross-tree and claymore of the once proscribed Macgregors. Under these and kindred banners swayed a great moving, living character-panorama of the writings of the poet and novelist. The approaches by which the members of the Royal Family and lady patronesses entered the ball-room were carpeted with crimson and black diaper-pattern carpet and decorated with flowers. The ball-room presented a gay and picturesque scene even before the whole of the company had assembled. The banners of the arms of the several clans, emblazoned in colors proper, were suspended from the cornice which surrounds the room, and on this occasion the raised benches were dispensed with, owing to the multitude of persons present. A seat surrounded the ball-room, and at the east or extreme end of the room a special sofa and chairs covered with crimson-figured satin and gold frames were appropriated for the royal seats, seats on either side being appropriated for the lady patronesses.

PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS.

No less fair than the hapless original, but born to a purer life and to a happier fate, the Princess of WALES, as Marie Stuart, moved with a quiet, pensive grace that, while it was all her own, was none the less true to the character she had assumed. The Prince, her husband, strode the floor gallantly as Lord of the Isles—no assumption on his part truly, for the Princes of Wales ever since the union of the crowns are, too, the hereditary Lords of the Isles—his bonnet crowned with heather, the badge prescribed to his clansmen by the first MACDONALD, in the words, "Put on your heads, that you distinguish each other from the foe, that which is growing under your feet on the muir;" above the heath the raking feather from the pinion of an eagle of the Hebrides. Prince ARTHUR was a gay and gallant Prince Charlie; what unutterable things would GEORGE II. and CUMBERLAND have looked could they have seen a child of their race personating the ill-fated hero of the Jacobites! Buxom Di Vernon, (Miss MARJORIBANKS,) with the auburn tresses and the laughing eye, lent on the arm of the Master of Ravenswood, (Mr. EDWARD HOPE,) not yet engulfed in the treacherous quicksand. In pale ethereal beauty flitted the White Lady of Avenel, (Miss BAILLIE COCHRANE; Annot Lyle, (Lady CONSTANCE HAY) seemed fair enough to exorcise the dark spirit from the gloomy bosom of Alan Macaulay, without the need of recourse to music. A daughter of the house of CAMPBELL was in character in every sense as the Maid of Lorne, (Lady ELIZABETH CAMPBELL.) Here were Edith Bellenden, (Lady MARY LINDSAY,) and Bloody Claver'se, the fair maid of Perth, (Lady ALICE LINDSAY,) and Lochiel (head of the great clan Kay;) Brenda Troil, (Hon. LOUISA DOUGLAS PENNANT,) and the reckless pirate, Cleveland; *Rose* Bradwardine, (Miss L. GRAHAM MONTGOMERY,) and Rob Roy—facile princeps of such rievers and cattle-lifters as the old Baron of Tullieveolan's birses rose against; Catherine Seyton (Lady RENDLESHAM) and Halbert Glendinning—all these and many others—items in the population of the many-scened worlds of fiction which the magic pen created—dancing in one quadrille, or pacing the floor together in such strange fashion of amity as suggested the advent of the millennial era when the lion shall lie down with the lamb.

THE LOOKERS ON.

A rope had been stretched athwart the centre of the ball-room, which served to part off the general company from the special guests, and those who were to take part in the prearranged dances. What may be called the unreserved space soonest yet gradually filled, in a great measure with ladies and gentlemen in character dresses. There were troubadours in plenty—the costume seemed a favorite one; an Earl of Leicester flashed and glittered in slashed purple and jewels, Darnley rubbed shoulders with Rizzio, and close to the orchestra the "Last Minstrel" stood, in russet brown and long waving locks of gray. Alice of Woodstock, Jenny Dennison, Harry Ashton and Rowena formed one group; a Red Cross Knight, Sir Walter Raleigh, Edie Ochiltree and Charles the Bold of Burgundy, in crimson and jewels, formed another. One of the most noted arrivals in the outer circle was that of Mr. LOWE, not attired as a fusee-seller out of work, or even with a philactery around his forehead bearing the motto "Ex luce lucellum," but wearing the sedate Windsor uniform of the pattern affected by ministers. Inside the rope the scene was even gayer than outside, for in the reserved space were congregated those who took part in the special character dances, as well as the leading guests. From a corner glittered the cloth of gold and the brilliant tiaras of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal and his son, the sheen of the stones no whit weakened by the late denial of a Committee of Inquiry to there owner; foreign noblemen in dresses and uniforms not to be named off-hand by any insular reporter; the Turkish Ambassador (MUSURUS BEY) wearing like a staunch Osmanli the costume of his country; Prince TECK'S blue and gold; the Marchioness of WESTMINSTER'S glorious diamond aigrette, which flashed with a dazzling glitter that was hard to look upon; all these persons and things lent brilliancy to a scene that changed every instant like a kaleidoscope.

EFFECT OF THE COSTUMES.

Many of the costumes were of real historical interest; as, for example, the dress worn by Lord RONALD GOWER, as Bertram. This suit, of the time of GEORGE I., presented to Lord RONALD by the Duke of Wellington, was worn at the marriage of the King. It has been refitted for the occasion by Mr. MORRIS, without in the smallest particular changing the character of the dress, which was conspicuous even among others of perfect style and taste by its quaint rococo elegance.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Our "Chief Magistrate's" Prowess—Gen. Sickles' Movements.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of July 7 says: "Hon. Judge DOWLING, Chief Magistrate of New-York, is a useful person to have staying in the house on certain occasions which are not so rare as they ought to be in the neighborhood of London. Hearing a noise the other night in the house of a friend to whom he is on a visit at Richmond-terrace, Westbourne-grove, and going down-stairs to see what caused it, the American Justice found himself in presence of four black-faced burglars, whom—taking them perhaps for niggers and despising them accordingly—he attacked with an umbrella-stand, dispersing them and putting them to flight. Without undervaluing the strength and courage of the Judge, we may be permitted to remark that his introduction of a new weapon gave him a decided advantage over his opponents. It is not stated whether or not the umbrella-stand was loaded with umbrellas; but, in any case, such an engine is to an ordinary household weapon—say, for instance, a parlor poker—much what the *mitrailleur* is to the common musket. On the other hand, like the club of Hercules, it is not every one who can wield it; and we are afraid there are but few persons in the country by whom an umbrella-stand would be found, as it was by Mr. Justice DOWLING, a convenient instrument for the punishment and expulsion of house-breakers."....The *Daily News* says: "We understand that Gen. SICKLES, American Minister at Madrid, has arrived in London. He will remain about a week in England, and will then proceed to Germany. Some of the American citizens now residing in London celebrated the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by a banquet at the Langham Hotel, last evening. Gen. SICKLES was present. The American Minister also gave a reception."

A Murderer Who Will be Hanged.

The St. Louis *Journal of Commerce* states that one PATRICK BURNS, who is under sentence to be hung for murder, was recently arraigned before Judge PRIMM, at the Criminal Court, for sentence. The prisoner laughed considerably on entering the Court and on recognizing acquaintances. Judge PRIMM addressed him in the usual formal way, and he answered in a very coarse and angry tone, as though he was out of temper about something. This shocked the Judge for a moment, who announced that he would read a communication from the Governor of the State relative to his case. The Judge then read to him the message announcing the commutation of his punishment for murder, from hanging to that of imprisonment for ten years. On asking whether he would accept this offer of Executive clemency, he replied that his counsel was here, and he had left the matter in his hands.

Judge PRIMM said that it was solely a personal matter with him, (the prisoner,) and not for the interference of the counsel. The counsel claimed that it was not necessary to answer the question put to BURNS, as the Governor had unconditionally commuted the sentence to imprisonment, and there was nothing more for the Court to do than to enter the document upon record as a set-off to the execution by hanging.

The Judge held that it was solely within the disposition of the defendant, BURNS, to take his choice, and, by having his choice recorded on the Court records, to bar one punishment for the other. If he should accept the commutation, then the Court would have to pass sentence upon him in accordance with his answer.

Counsel then asked for time for BURNS to file his answer, and was given to any day next week to reply. That BURNS will not accept the commutation, is generally believed by those who saw him, as he expressed to several that he'd rather die suddenly than be tortured to death in the Penitentiary.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

"The Secular Not Supreme."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial today on "The Latest Pretensions of the Romish Church," you omit to mention a well-known rule of that Church, that adds great weight to the opinions of their "ablest writers" in the *Catholic World*.

All articles on religious subjects, written for publication by the Catholic clergy, must pass under the censorship of the Bishops before being published. This prevents dissensions, and gives the authority of the whole Church to all such publications. It is this organized plan of pulling all together, and never against one another, that has helped to show their followers an apparent oneness of purpose, aiding their superstition of infallibility, lately dignified into a dogma. The *Catholic World*, edited by a priest, has its utterances thus "inspired."

The public, used to the irresponsible management of some daily and weekly papers, might pass over the article quoted from, in your editorial, as but the individual opinion of the writer, and carrying no weight, while if they knew it bore the authority of the Catholic Church as a unit, and would be defended by it as gospel, they would see in it a determined purpose to make this a Catholic Government, or unmake it altogether. Here we have the millions of Catholics in this country openly instructed, by the highest authority they acknowledge on earth, that this Government is a usurpation, a tyranny, without right, and governs "only by might or sheer force." We have, but the past week, witnessed how such teachings render force necessary.

Now shall we, after such a manifesto, continue to confide important trusts into the hands of those openly proclaiming their treason? M. C.

BROOKLYN, Monday, July 17, 1871.

Mr. Richard O'Gorman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "Justice," in his communication to you of the 15th inst., says that Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN, the Counsel to the Corporation of this City, assumes to be a "high-toned Irish gentleman." This may be so, but how is it reconcilable with his charging and receiving a fee of $10,000 in the Bank tax case, when a fixed sum is allowed to him by law for *all* his services as Corporation Counsel?

In the performance of his duties, Mr. O'GORMAN visited Washington City and argued the Bank tax case, associating with himself Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR, Mr. WALDO HUTCHINS and Mr. WILLIAM F. ALLEN—all distinguished lawyers, who justly earned and received about $30,000 for their services. But why did Mr. O'GORMAN charge and receive a fee of $10,000 for *his* services?

Even admitting that all his services were not included and paid for in the stipulated sum above mentioned, as allowed him by law, what services could he, a lawyer never standing above the "rank and file" of his profession, have rendered to entitle him to such a fee? If he had possessed the ability to grapple a case of such magnitude and importance, and to earn the fee in question, why did he retain the three distinguished gentlemen above named? Either he or they were unnecessary in the case. If they did the work, why did he charge for it? If he did the work why did he employ these "dead heads" at an expense to the City of $30,000?

But there is a pretext that the service in question was done in Washington City, and not within the City and County of New-York, and therefore was not a part of the ordinary duty of the Corporation Counsel, intended to be compensated by his salary. This implies that any service done by the Corporation Counsel out of the City of New-York, is to be paid for as an extra service. If so, how happens it that he makes no charge for arguing causes before the Court of Appeals at Albany? If he is entitled to charge for arguing a cause at Washington City, because it is out of the City and County of New-York, he is certainly entitled to charge for arguing causes at Albany. But he has never done so, (if we can rely upon the report of the Controller of this City,) and therefore, by his own construction, he has virtually settled, adversely to himself, the very principle on which he pretended to justify his taking the fee of $10,000. Possibly his action in taking it may be consistent with "high picking," but is it consistent with "high tone." LEX.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 18, 1871.

Drawing-Room Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Americans who have traveled abroad have always upheld the European cars, with their compartments and divisions into first, second and third classes, as the *ne plus ultra* of perfection for railway traveling. And it has ever been a source of annoyance, and sometimes disgust, to return from the well-conducted and admirably-arranged "*technique*" of foreign travel to our own democratic customs; to exchange the comfort, luxury and privacy of a first-class compartment abroad, for the republican principles which ordain that black and white, rich and poor alike, shall be huddled together in one promiscuous mass into a great, long, prison-like car.

Republicanism in government is a very good thing, but when it undertakes to interfere with personal comfort, rendering individual privacy in traveling an impossibility, it ceases to be such a virtue. When it transforms what was originally intended as a pleasure-trip or a holiday journey into a long succession of trials and discomfitures and annoyances, one's enthusiasm for the glorious American eagle and its habits and customs, is apt to be somewhat lessened. To have people around and about and beneath one, all eating or chewing or expectorating in a truly Jefferson Brick-like manner; babies screaming, nurses scolding, and tiresome children with whooping-cough or incipient measles, while one's sense of odors is pleasantly satisfied by some "unwashed, unkempt, and unshorn" Hibernian or negro, who probably happens to be a next-door neighbor, and conveniently uses one as a foot-stool or head-rest—these and similar experiences have certainly to be borne by most of us.

But such trials of the flesh and the spirit seem at least to be no longer a necessity, as these drawing-room or palace cars have introduced an entirely new element of pleasure into American traveling. They are furnished in a truly palatial manner; Axminster carpets, easy and luxurious arm-chairs, and divans, elegantly painted ceilings, besides innumerable foot-stools and racks, adjustable tables for luncheons, and wide, beautiful French-plate windows, permitting an unusually fine out-look. All such comforts and luxuries place these cars infinitely above anything in the way of European appointments. The first-class cars abroad are certainly very cosy, snug, exclusive little affairs, but no change of posture is possible, while half of the occupants are always obliged to ride backward, the four seats being opposite one to the other. The ventilation is also distressingly poor; in Summer, no great relief is afforded by opening the small, cut-up windows, while in Winter the heat arising from the "chauve-pieds," or warming-pans, is sometimes intolerable. Then, too, for men and women to be locked up in compartments, like so many lunatics or prisoners of State, is rather humiliating, to say nothing of the annoyance arising from the necessity of continually "interviewing" the "guard" ere egress or ingress can be obtained. Of course no such luxuries as ice-water or a washing apparatus are on board, and to indulge in such extravagances raids must be made on the stations, whereas with us all the conveniences and elegance of our own rooms are travelling along with us at the rate of thirty or forty miles an hour. All the necessaries of the toilet are at hand, while the "inner man" can be solaced by a dainty cup of coffee or a delicate sandwich from the "cuisine" which is now attached to nearly all the fast express-trains. Add to this the assiduous "darkey" who is constantly at hand to minister to the comforts of the flesh, or the demands of the spirit, and we believe travelling in America to be reduced to a fine art, neither equaled nor approached to elsewhere. A. B. B.

A Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you oblige me, and, I am confident, some others of your readers, by stating who is so kind and considerate as to send the New-York *Evening Express* gratis to every respectable member of the legal profession whenever that paper prints an article in the least favorable to Mr. D. D. FIELD, in his present entanglement in respect to the Erie litigations, and also who takes the pains to mark the particular article so carefully? LAWYER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 18, 1871.

AT SAUNDERS', No. 7 Astor House, can be found a very large variety of fine English Pen and Pocket Knives, Sporting and Scissor Knives, Razors and Scissors, (in cases or single,) and other cutlery and toilet articles. Also, the old G. Saunders' Tablet Razor Strop, wholesale and retail.—*Advertisement.*

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Manufacturers and Proprietors. For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

A Robbery of $3,000,000 Brought Home to the Tammany Ring.

See the NEW-YORK TIMES of TO-MORROW, July 20, for a statement compiled from CONTROLLER CONNOLLY'S SECRET BOOKS, showing the amounts paid for the repair of the City armories. The figures given are copied directly from CONNOLLY'S own accounts, and cannot be contradicted or explained away.

This is the most important and direct proof yet furnished of the rogueries committed by CONNOLLY and his Tammany allies.

Cramps, Colic, Cholera, Summer Complaint, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and all Affections of the Bowels, are cured promptly and effectually by DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a standard household remedy. Sold by all druggists.

Freckles, Tan and Pimples are Disagreeable, if not disgusting. HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM subdues these blemishes and gives the complexion a transparent and marble purity. LYON'S celebrated KATHAIRON is the best hair-dressing and preserver in the world. It destroys dandruff and prevents the hair from falling out or turning gray.

The Benefit of Good Advice.—Thanks to Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering, teething children.

Announcement.

Second Concert and drawing of the Grand Diamond Gift Concerts, at Irving Hall, on the evening of the 24th inst., at 8 o'clock. 190,000 tickets, comprising the whole number printed for sale, publicly put into the distribution against 9,650 gifts, affording a better average than one gift to twenty tickets. The gifts are all of the finest diamond jewelry, valued collectively at $860,000, and ranging from $55 to $60,000 each. Distribution by Committee appointed by ticket buyers. Tickets for sale in New-York at principal hotels, Delmonico's, Irving Hall, &c. Commissioners' report and list of prize numbers of last drawing in the hands of all agents. Highest gift yet drawn, $400, leaving all the most valuable gifts to be drawn hereafter. Tickets $5. J. L. ROBERTSON & CO., No. 678 Broadway, New-York.

The Late Bishop Soule.

BISHOP SOULE'S LINIMENT, invented by the late Bishop Soule, is creating a revolution in the cure of Sciatica, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney and Spinal Complaints, Sprains, &c. Try it, and you would not be without it for ten times its cost. For sale by J. F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, and by all druggists. Price, 75 cents and $1 50 per bottle.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, Silk Society Badges, French Note-paper. JAS. EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

MARRIED.

NOTT—CORNISH.—At St. Mark's Church, Islip, Long Island, June 21, 1871, by Rev. Reuben Riley, ELIPHALET NOTT, M. D., of Paterson, N. J., to JOSEPHINE, daughter of the late Claudius Cornish, of Islip.

DIED.

DAILY.—On Tuesday, July 18, JEANNETT AUGUSTA BROWN, widow of the late James Daily, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, at No. 138 East 93d-st.

☞ Edinburgh papers please copy.

GAULT.—In Orange, N. J., Sunday, July 16, of heart disease, GEORGIANNA, daughter of George and Elizabeth Gault.

Funeral from her late residence Wednesday, July 19, at 2¼ P. M. Relatives and friends invited. Carriages will be in waiting at Brick Church Station on the arrival of the 1:10 P. M. train from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad.

KASMIRE.—At West Point, on Monday, July 17, 1871, ADELIA, only child of George E. and Mary Beebe Kasmire, aged 3 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of her parents, No. 296 West 12th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, July 19, at 2 o'clock.

MCGAW.—July 13, at Bedford, his country residence, near Manchester, N. H., JOHN A. MCGAW, of New-York, in the 71st year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Mount Auburn on Tuesday, the 18th, for interment.

MAILLER.—On Monday, 17th inst., after a severe illness, WILLIAM M. MAILLER, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral will take place Thursday, 20th inst., at 2½ P. M., at his late residence, No. 336 East 125th-st.

ROOSEVELT.—CORNELIUS V. S. ROOSEVELT, at Oyster Bay, on the morning of July 17, in his 78th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 849 Broadway, on Thursday, July 20, at 11 A. M.

SAMMIS.—On Monday morning, 17th inst., DAVID SAMMIS, in the 68th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 2 P. M., from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., Brooklyn.

VAN WYCK.—Suddenly, at Great Neck, Long Island, on Saturday, July 15, HENRY L. VAN WYCK, of New-York City, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 22 West 12th-st., on Wednesday, July 19, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

WHITTAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, July 17, MARGARET WHITTAKER, aged 55 years, wife of Benjamin Whittaker.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 191 Willoughby-st., 2 P. M. Wednesday. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SUMMONS.—Members of Neptune Lodge No. 317, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication to be held at the lodge-room, corner of Bowery and Bleecker-st., on Wednesday, July 19, inst., sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, WILLIAM M. OAKLEY. Brethren of sister lodges are invited to participate.

By order, FREDERICK GUGEL, M.

JOHN NIXON, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.

We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS, NEW-YORK.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, July 22, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday at 11½ A. M., on Wednesday at 12 M., on Thursday at 11½ A. M., and on Saturday at 6½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

FOR SALE—A STEWART FOOT LATHE. Shears, 4 feet; swing, 9 inches. Price $80. Address G. J. E., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALL SOLD.

THE TWO FIRST EDITIONS OF MRS. STOWE'S SOCIETY NOVEL,

PINK AND WHITE TYRANNY.

The fifteenth 1,000 will be ready on Thursday, with
MORE HAPPY THOUGHTS,
By F. C. BURNAND. Price $1.
PHILIP BOURKE MARSTON'S POEMS.
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ROBERTS BROS., Publishers,
Boston.

THE EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF
THE QUEEN VS. BOULTON AND OTHERS.
THE TRIAL OF BOULTON AND PARK,
WITH HURT AND FISKE.

A complete and accurate report of the proceedings extending over six days—from Tuesday, May 9, to Monday, May 15, 1871. VERY SCARCE. A few copies on sale at BRENTANO'S Literary Emporium No. 33 Union-square, Broadway, New-York. Price [illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
31—Hyman vs. Mack.	101—Fairchild vs. Fairchild
[illegible]—Learned vs. Ryder.	105—Roberts vs. Fuller et al.
88—Central Nat'l Bank vs. Randall.	106—Roberts vs. Brinkerhoff et al.
39—Same vs. Same.	108—Cone vs. Brown.
35—Reid vs. Loew.	
[illegible]—Conkling et al. vs. King et al	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Cardozo.

Renard et al. vs. McCahill et al.; reference and judgment ordered.

Fay, &c., vs. Lefferts et al.; reference ordered.

Doughty vs. Doughty; reference ordered.

Nelson vs. Lighthill; motion granted, without costs.

In re Elizabeth M. Center; motion granted.

Schoonmaker vs. Brouwer et el.; motion granted.

East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Co. vs. Elmore; surety is sufficient.

Shaw & Wilcox Co. vs. Austin; motion granted.

In re E. M. Bliss et al.; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Wm. H. Groesbeck vs. Jacob H. Groesbeck; Eliza M. Smith vs. The Firemen's Fund Insurance Company; Lewis C. Austin vs. the American Merchants' Union Express Company; John Devlin vs. National Bank of Commerce; orders granted.

Charles Lediard et al., vs. Wm. H. Kendall et al.; motion granted upon payment of $10 costs, and hearing of original motion set down for the 24th inst.

Jacob A. Bostwick vs. Joseph W. Wildey et al.; case settled as motion, and the Clerk is hereby directed to file and annex the same to the judgment roll.

Russell Sturgis vs. The New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company; ordered that this case as settled within be filed, and annexed to the judgment roll.

By Judge Spencer.

St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females vs. Wm. C. Wetmore. See opinions and findings of fact and law.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

In re Solomon Jacobs preliminary objections must be overruled. See opinion.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

FORFEITURE OF THE STEAM-SHIP CLEOPATRA FOR SMUGGLING.

The following very important decision and opinion were rendered in the United States District Court of the Southern District, by Judge Benedict, yesterday:

The United States vs. The Steam-ship Cleopatra.—The charge against this steamer is that cigars subject to duty were imported in her, and landed from her in the night, without a permit, in violation of the statute of March 2, 1790, according to which a forfeiture of the vessel follows such acts. The proof of the charge consists of the evidence of hands employed on the steam-ship, who were arrested for smuggling certain cigars which were found in their possession and seized. Although the evidence is open to some suspicion, still I am bound to declare it sufficient to maintain the action. The commission of the offense is sworn to positively by the offenders. The cigars said to have been landed from the steamer were actually found, and no evidence is produced to disprove the statements of these witnesses. The value of the cigars landed is proved to have exceeded $400, and consequently I am bound to render the decree which the law declares shall follow when such proof is made. In performing this duty, I must say that if I had any discretion in the premises I should certainly abstain from any action in this proceeding. Provisions of law which render shippers liable to forfeiture for smuggling conducted with their means though without the action or connivance of the owner or officers of the vessel seem to be necessary. Such laws are undoubtedly severe, but they are accompanied with the power of remission, which is conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury, and if judiciously administered, they tend to reduce the amount of smuggling. The temptation to smuggle is great, and the temptation to work at it is also great, but by laws which imperil the ships themselves, which are the vehicles made use of to accomplish the crime, masters and owners are compelled to exert themselves in detecting the smugglers and bringing them to justice. The object of the law is manifestly to insure the detection and punishment of actual offenders and their aids; but here it has been used to secure immunity for the offenders, and by forfeiting the ship to punish only the innocent. According to the evidence, neither the owner nor the officers of the steamer knew anything about the criminal acts which their employes were perpetrating. The officers of the Customs prove that the owners have been solicitous to prevent smuggling in the vessel. Their acts prove their solicitude to be real, and yet their steamer is forfeited, while the offenders go free. At least two of the men engaged and interested in the act of smuggling were arrested in New-York City. They confessed their guilt to the persons arresting them, and were then promised immunity. The information thus acquired is not used to convict any persons engaged in the adventure. The boatman who transported the cigars in his boat does not appear to have been arrested, and, in fact, one of the offenders was at once taken into the employment and pay of the United States. But the steamer is seized and sent here for prosecution, where the testimony of the smugglers is relied on, to condemn her, and this without any pretense of any criminality, or even neglect on the part of the owners or officers. The effect of such a prosecution is to say to seamen, firemen, stewards, and others on steamers, if you smuggle and are caught, you will not be prosecuted; the steamer only will be seized. I cannot believe that such a result should be permitted, but the responsibility of instituting and suspending proceedings does not rest on the Court. The simple duty of the Judge is to pronounce the decision which the law and the evidence produced by the parties requires, and upon those who are charged with directing the legal proceedings of the Government must rest the responsibility which attaches to this mode of administering the law. I recommend, however, to the District-Attorney that before I am asked to sign a decree in accordance with this opinion, that the facts attending the case be communicated to the Attorney-General for his opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 18.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE BROOME-STREET WIDENING.

In re The Widening of Broome-street, from Laurens to Wooster.—The Corporation Counsel yesterday presented the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the Broome-street widening. Mr. J. D. Williamson, appearing on behalf of some of the property-holders, opposed the motion, but in the first place asked for an adjournment, as was understood, mainly to complete a list already containing a majority of the property-owners who opposed the present award.

The Court refused the adjournment. Mr. Williamson then offered the petition, and presented the grounds of his objections, which were that the greatest inequality in the assessments appeared in the report, property five blocks away being assessed more than similar property in the immediate vicinity, and that was the sixth assessment on this property in two years. The Court took the papers.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND-STREET WIDENING AND PAVING.

The award of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for the widening and paving of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street was presented for confirmation, and there being no objection the Court took the papers.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE RIVERSIDE PARK OPENING.

In re Riverside Park.—On the motion to confirm the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment on the opening of the Riverside Park, Judge Barnard, it may be remembered, held that, in making the awards to owners fronting on Bloomingdale road, and on old Twelfth-avenue, the Commissioners erred, in not giving compensation for those roads, and that he fixed the amounts to be allowed by the Commissioners to some of these owners, and directed the report amended in this respect to be presented to him today for confirmation. Yesterday, accordingly, several of the parties appeared before him.

Mr. O'Gorman, on behalf of the City, stated that the Commissioners had not yet been able to re-examine their report and make a corrected report, as one of them had been sick.

Mr. Justice Barnard said that he had arranged to leave the City for his Summer vacation on Saturday next. With one exception that would be the first time in ten years he had been absent from the City. The Commissioners had nothing but a mechanical duty to perform, as they would see on examining his order to make the alterations he had directed and sign it afresh. They had no discretion. The Corporation Counsel, as their legal adviser, could easily draw up the amended report, leaving them only the signing to do.

Mr. Wheeler, on behalf of the Tabor estate, said he supposed a clerical error had been made in the order. His clients owned one-half of a gore, for the other half of which the New-York Hospital had been allowed $2,000. Mr. Lewis L. Delafield, for Messrs. Sutphen & Martin, urged that Seventy-second-street was exactly in the same legal position as Twelfth-avenue, and that his clients were as entitled to additional allowances for that street as those to whom Judge Barnard had given allowances for Twelfth-avenue. Mr. Kitchel also represented some who held property on these streets and on Twelfth-avenue and Bloomingdale road, and had not received any increase of award. They also asked that the order be altered to include them.

Judge Barnard said it was too late. It could not be altered unless the Corporation Counsel would consent. He had no doubt that if they showed good reason to him he would consent.

Mr. O'Gorman said he could not decide without examining carefully the maps; and the matter was adjourned to Friday.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Spencer.

St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females vs. Wetmore et al.—This is really a contest between St. Luke's Home and what is commonly known as the Old Ladies' Home. The technical name of the first is St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, and of the second the Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females. The contest arises out of a legacy, by John Alstyne, of $25,000 to the "Society for the Relief of Indigent Aged Females." The name used by him is not the legal title of either of the institutions, and the question raised by this suit is which he meant. For the defendants was pleaded that he described to his counsel the institution known as "The Old Ladies' Home," a term by which the defendants' Society was generally known, while the plaintiffs' was generally spoken of as St. Luke's Home, and that he had made elsewhere a provision for St. Luke's Home. On the other hand, that he was an Episcopalian, well and even intimately acquainted with Dr. Hawks and Dr. Eigenbrodt, both particularly interested in the St. Luke's Home; that the provision for it was small, and was made when he had a vague notion of founding such a Home himself.

Mr. Justice Spencer holds that though the evidence was conflicting, the religious motive was the more likely one to have influenced him, and therefore finds for plaintiff.

THE DISPUTED YACHT PRIZE.

Commodore Osgood's Protest Disregarded—The Judges Refuse to Reverse their Decision—Withdrawal of Yachts from the Club.

As is already well known, the judges of the recent Brooklyn regatta have given their decision relative to the protest of Rear-Commodore Franklin Osgood, of the New-York Yacht Club, and the owner of the schooner yacht *Columbia*, which came in at the home stake-boat a few minutes ahead of the *Madeleine*, belonging to Commodore Voorhis, of the Brooklyn Club. The time allowance for displacement, it is claimed, was not sufficient to give the race to the *Madeleine*, by which the judges decided she obtained it. The only point at issue was whether the time as given to Commodore Osgood's sailing master after the race by the time-keeper was correct, or that which he handed in to the judges at the club-rooms at night. The judges, it appears, have arrived at the conclusion to accept the latter statement of the time-keeper, and remain steadfast to their original decision in awarding the cup to the *Madeleine*. Those well up in yachting matters say that the evidence at the investigation was of such a clear and convincing nature as to make it almost impossible to arrive at such a decision, and assert that this action will have the effect of producing very serious damage to yachting interests, and particularly to the Brooklyn Club. The following is a copy of the official decision as received by Commodore Osgood on Monday:

At a meeting of the judges of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, held on Thursday, July 13, 1871, to arrive at a decision in relation to your protest, it was unanimously resolved to adhere to their former decision as published; they, the judges, having rendered their decision in accordance with the schooner's time as taken on board their steam-boat *Wm. Fletcher* by themselves. Very respectfully yours,
WM. VANDYKE, Chairman.
By A. Slote, Secretary Board of Judges.

Immediately upon the reception of the above document Commodore Osgood sent in his resignation as a member of the Brooklyn Yacht Club. The owner of the *Fleetwing* has also withdrawn his yacht from the Brooklyn Club, and, from the feeling of indignation which exists among the members of the New-York Yacht Club, it is more than likely the example of the owners of the *Fleetwing* and *Columbia* will be followed by the owners of others of the large schooner-yachts belonging to both clubs.

Hacks and Other Public Vehicles.

The ordinance prepared by Mayor Hall, relating to hacks and other public vehicles, of which a brief synopsis has been already given, was yesterday presented to the Common Council, and referred by them to the Law Department. The principal provisions of the ordinance are as follows:

Section 20. The City is hereby divided into ten districts, viz.:

1st. All that portion to the southward of Houston-street.

2d. All that portion between Houston and Twenty-third streets.

3d. All that portion between Twenty-third and Forty-second streets.

4th. All that portion between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth streets.

5th. All that portion between Fifty-ninth and Seventy-ninth streets.

6th. All that portion between Seventy-ninth and Ninety-sixth streets.

7th. All that portion between Ninety-sixth and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets.

8th. All that portion between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth streets.

9th. All that portion between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets.

10th. All that portion between One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street and Harlem River.

The prices or rates of fare to be taken by or paid to the owners or drivers of vehicles subject to license for transporting passengers for hire, unless otherwise expressly and mutually agreed upon, between passengers and owner or driver before the entering of the passenger into the vehicle, shall be as follows, to wit:

1. For conveying one passenger in a two-horse vehicle any distance within any one of the first nine districts, $1, and twenty-five cents additional for each additional passenger, if to one destination; if to various destinations in the same district, twenty-five cents additional for each stoppage after the first; and if in a one-horse vehicle, seventy-five cents for one passenger, and subject to the same provisions as above for each additional passenger.

2. For conveying one passenger in a two-horse vehicle, from within any one of the first nine districts to within the limits of an adjoining district, $1 25, and twenty-five cents additional for each additional passenger; if in a one-horse vehicle $1, and for each additional passenger the same as in a two-horse vehicle, subject to the same rates as above for stopping at more than one place.

3. For conveying one passenger in a one or a two horse vehicle, from within any one of the first nine districts to within the limits of any other district, twenty-five cents additional for each district passed through, and for each additional passenger twenty-five cents for each district passed through, subject to the same rates as above for stopping at more than one place.

4. For conveying one passenger in a two-horse vehicle, from any point within either the First, Second, or Third Districts to or within the limits of the Tenth District, at the rate of $1 50 per hour, and fifty cents additional for each additional passenger. If in a one-horse vehicle, $1 per hour, and for each additional passenger the same rate as a two horse vehicle; and in either a one or two-horse vehicle from any district north of the Third, to be computed as per district.

5. For the use of any one or two horse vehicle by the hour, with one or more passengers, with the privilege of going from place to place, and stopping as often as may be required, at the rate of $1 50 per hour.

6. For the use of any one or two horse vehicle by the day, with one or more passengers, to be computed at the rate per hour.

7. In all cases where the hiring of any vehicle is not, at the time thereof, specified to be by the day or hour, it shall be deemed to be by the districts.

8. For children between two and fourteen years of age, half price is only to be charged; and for children under two years of age no charge is to be made.

9. The rates of fare to be charged for the use of vehicles in the Central Park shall be as follows: For four passengers or less, all around the Park, with the privilege of keeping a vehicle two hours, $4; principal parts of the Park, $2; to Casino and Lake and return, $2. When engaged by the hour, $2 an hour. When for three or more hours, $1 50 per hour.

10. Whenever any vehicle not engaged by the day or hour shall be detained by the passenger or passengers, the owner or driver shall be allowed at the rate of seventy-five cents per hour, in addition to the rates hereby established.

11. Every driver or owner of a vehicle shall carry, transport and convey, in and upon his coach, cab or carriage, in addition to the person or persons therein, one trunk, valise, saddle-bag, carpet-bag, portmanteau or box, if he be requested so to do, for each passenger, without charge or compensation therefor; but for every trunk or such articles as above named, more than one for each passenger, he shall be entitled to demand and receive the sum of ten cents.

Sec. 21. In case of disagreement as to distance or price, the same shall be determined by the Mayor.

Licenses are to be issued by the Mayor, who is also to designate the places at which vehicles may stand waiting for employment.

Changes in the Custom-House.

Under the direction of Supervising Architect Mullet, various changes and renovations are in progress at the Custom-house. Collector Murphy has long experienced the want of more comfortable quarters for the transaction of business, and when the improvements now in progress are completed the Collector will enjoy every facility in this respect. Room No. 9—that somewhat famed apartment about which so much has been untruthfully said—is no more. It never was devoted to any other purpose than a consultation and committee room, but hereafter it will become one of the suite of the Collector. The partition between the Collector's private office and Room No. 9 has been opened so as to practically throw the two into one, and when finished, old Room No. 9 will be the Collector's private room, and the apartment formerly occupied as such will be devoted to the transaction of public business. No changes are to be made in the large room, except a thorough renovation, which it greatly needs. The Naval Officer's apartments are also in a state of chaos owing to cleansing and painting operations which will, when completed, put them in more comfortable condition than they have been in many months. In the rooms occupied by the Pension Agent, Col. L. L. Doty, carpenters and painters are at work, and before the August payment is made the pensioners of the Government will have comfortable and convenient quarters in which to transact their business.

Scaffolding and a small army of operatives are also observable in the Sub-Treasury, and that which has long been needed—a few coats of paint—are being applied with marked effect, though their application is attended with some considerable inconvenience to the occupants of the rooms.

BROOKLYN HEALTH.

How Small-Pox is to be Treated in the Future—Patients to be Permitted to Remain at Their Homes.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Health, held yesterday afternoon, Alderman McGroarty in the chair, the following resolutions, touching the treatment of small-pox patients, were unanimously passed:

Whereas, We, the Board of Health of the City of Brooklyn, do deplore the fact that the contagious disease, small-pox, has existed and does still continue to exist among the citizens of Brooklyn; and

Whereas, Certain anonymous communications have been and are daily received and published by the Press of this city, and are commented on by the editors of the same, criticising the action of the Board of Health relative to the removal of such patients as may be afflicted with small-pox to the hospital, and denouncing such removal as inhuman and unnecessary; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Health do hereby authorize the Health Officer to isolate and quarantine at their own residences as many patients afflicted with the small-pox as is possible, keeping up proper disinfection of said residences for the safety of others, and the said Health Officer is hereby also empowered to transfer to the hospital patients situated in crowded houses and localities, and not having proper care.

Resolved, That in all cases where small-pox exists, or shall hereafter exist in any building where merchandise is exposed for sale, the Health Officer be and hereby is empowered to cause to be displayed a proper sign, announcing the same in a conspicuous place on such building or buildings frequented by the public, where there are or may be any patient or patients so afflicted, in order to prevent others from approaching such building or buildings, thereby preventing contagion and a spread of the disease as far as possible; and any person or persons removing or causing said sign to be removed, unless by order of the Health Officer, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor.

Resolved, That this Board hereby request the Health Officer to use all lawful and proper means within his power to ascertain where any small-pox or other contagious disease exists or may hereafter exist, in order that proper means may be taken to prevent the spread of such disease, and also that the said Health Officer prosecute or cause to be prosecuted any physician now or hereafter attending any case of small-pox or other contagious disease, and failing to report according to law.

The Last Brooklyn Homicide—Inquest and Verdict.

An inquest by Coroner Whitehill was held yesterday touching the murder of Michael Campbell, who is alleged to have been stabbed on the night of Saturday last, in Furman-street, Brooklyn, by Daniel Galvin.

The first witness examined was Daniel Lynch, of No. 129 Plymouth-street; he was in Galvin's liquor-store a few minutes before the affray occurred; saw Campbell enter; heard him get into a row with two sailors who were present; Galvin requested Campbell to leave the store; this he refused to do, but he subsequently appears to have done so, for witness, who appeared again just at the height of the affray, saw Galvin strike Campbell twice in the back with a knife, after which Galvin ran off in the direction of Montague Ferry.

Edward Sweeny, a boy about fourteen years of age, said that he was in front of Galvin's liquor-store on the night in question, when he saw a drunken man pick up a bench and throw it at Galvin's window; the bench was outside the door; the man struck Galvin's window with it twice; Galvin then ran out, and the man ran toward the next store, followed by Galvin; the man fell; then saw Galvin's hand descending; shuddered and turned away; afterward saw Galvin running toward Furman-street; when the man was being raised saw blood on his neck.

Wm. G. Wilson, a sailor, and several others corroborated the testimony already given, and at the conclusion of the evidence the jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by being stabbed by Daniel Galvin, who was accordingly fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Arrival of a New Ocean Steamer—The Pioneer of the New Line.

The new steam-ship *Humboldt*, the pioneer vessel belonging to the Stettin-American Mail Steam-ship Company, arrived at this port yesterday with 642 passengers, and is now lying at Pier No. 13 North River. She is a fine and extra strong ship, built by Messrs. Oswald & Co., of Sunderland, expressly for the Transatlantic trade. She is of over 2,000 tons burden, and her dimensions are as follows: Length of keel 285 feet, length over all 309 feet, breadth of beam 36 feet, and depth of hold 27 feet. She has a flush spar-deck and is brig-rigged, and presents, when on the water, a most graceful appearance. The hold is divided into six water-tight compartments, so that in case of collision only one portion of the cargo is injured. The engines work upon the expansion system, and are of 200 nominal horse-power each. They are what is termed inverted hammer engines, with two cylinders of 48-inch diameter, and three feet stroke. They are supplied with a super-heater and condenser, furnishing forty hogsheads of fresh water daily. The boilers have been tested to 100 pounds hydraulic pressure, but will be only worked from forty-five to fifty pounds to the square inch. With a consumption of seventeen tons of coal in twenty-four hours a speed of ten knots an hour is attained, but the capacity of the boilers admits of a far greater speed when desirable. The saloon is handsomely fitted up, and furnished with piano, library, and other necessaries. The state-rooms are situated on both sides of the saloon, and are large, airy, and well lighted, and are provided with all the luxuries usually found on first-class steamers. Adjoining the saloon is a handsome ladies' cabin, and along the passage leading to the fore part of the vessel are a gentlemen's smoking-room, barber's shop, bath-room, and the officers' quarters. On the deck is a small pavilion, to be used by the passengers in bad weather. The steerage arrangements are admirable. Sections to accommodate from four to twenty persons can be divided off, giving privacy to families rarely enjoyed by steerage passengers. It is heated by steam in cold or wet weather, and will accommodate 544 passengers. This line of steamers will leave Stettin, the nearest port to Berlin, every Tuesday, and will call at Copenhagen and Christiansand on the two following days. The vessels will invariably take the northern passage around Scotland, the distance being about sixty miles further than that from Hamburg to this port, via the British Channel. They will take this route in order to avoid the chances of collision or delay through fog, which often occurs in the Channel. It is thought that the emigrants who will patronize this line will hail mostly from Mecklenburg, Silesia and East and West Prussia, a class of people noted for their fine physical qualities and sober habits, which fit them to bear and encounter the changes and hardships of foreign climes. The second vessel, the *Franklin*, is shortly expected.

The Erie Railroad War—The New Suit Before Judge Blatchford.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, the motion of Heath and Raphael, the English stockholders of the Erie Railroad Company, for an injunction restraining Jay Gould and the directors of the Erie Company from registering 30,000 shares of new stock issued on the basis of the canceled certificates of Heath and Raphael, came on for hearing. The petition also prayed for an injunction preventing the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company from registering such stock at their office.

Mr. Southmayd appeared for Heath and Raphael, and Messrs. D. D. Field, Beach and Lane represented the Erie Company.

Mr. Field asked for proof of the service of the bill.

Mr. Southmayd read an affidavit to the effect that a copy of the bill of complainant had been served on the Erie Company and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on Saturday, but there being a mistake as to the name of the notary public before whom the bill was verified, it had to be served over again on Monday, and it was accordingly served.

Mr. Field asked if there was a subpœna?

Mr. Southmayd replied that there was.

Mr. Field—Is there proof of its service?

Mr. Southmayd—There is, but I do not see it among the papers. I want to know for whom Mr. Field and his associates appear in the motion.

Mr. Field—We will answer that question when we are called upon to answer upon the papers in your motion.

Mr. Southmayd—Do you admit or deny that you appear for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company?

Mr. Field—We admit or deny nothing; we await the proof of facts. This motion is not properly before the Court. The rules of this Court and of the Supreme Court of the United States require that four days' notice of the motion should be given, on a regular rule day of the Court. Now this is not such regular rule day; there will be no rule day in equity until the first Monday in August, and therefore the motion cannot now be heard.

Judge Blatchford—Technically and strictly speaking, you are right; but the difficulty can be obviated by giving notice to show cause.

Mr. Southwayd—To render the motion of any effect it must be disposed of before the 29th of this month.

After some consultation the Court was adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

The Late Saengerfest.

At a meeting of the delegates of the North-eastern Saengerbund societies, yesterday, Mr. L. Kaemmerer, the Treasurer of the late Saengerfest, reported that a complete account of the financial affairs of that affair cannot as yet be submitted, but the estimate is that the receipts amounted to $19,790, and the expenses to $23,770, leaving a deficit of nearly $4,000. This amount, on a motion of the Financial Committee, is to be raised by a tax on the members of each Society belonging to the Union, the assessment to be completed by the middle of next month.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Imperfection in the System—A Circular to Masters of Vessels.

A circular recently issued by Edward Young, Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics, speaks of the difficulty experienced in obtaining accurate statistics of the immigration into New-York, owing to the imperfections in the list of passengers returned to the Custom-house by the masters of ships arriving from foreign ports. Mr. Young, therefore, calls attention to section 12, act of March 3, 1855, as follows:

"The Captain or master of any ship or vessel arriving in the United States, or any of the Territories thereof, from any foreign place whatever, at the same time that he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and if there be no cargo, then at the time of making report or entry of the ship or vessel, pursuant to law, shall also deliver and report to the collector of the district in which such ship or vessel shall arrive a list or manifest of all the passengers taken on board of the said ship or vessel at any foreign port or place; in which list or manifest it shall be the duty of the said master to designate, particularly, the age, sex, and occupation of the said passengers, respectively, the part of the vessel occupied by each during the voyage, the country to which they severally belong, and that of which it is their intention to become inhabitants; and shall further set forth whether any and what number have died on the voyage; which list or manifest shall be sworn to by the said master in the same manner as directed by law in relation to the manifest of the cargo, and the refusal or neglect of the master aforesaid to comply with the provisions of this section, or any part thereof, shall incur the same penalties, disabilities, and forfeitures as are provided for refusal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of the cargo aforesaid."

He further states that the imperfections above alluded to consist chiefly in the omission to state the particular country of the immigrant's last residence, and in the failure to make a sufficiently specific classification of the occupations. In the "List of Passengers" hereafter returned by the masters of vessels arriving from ports in the United Kingdom, the particular country of which each passenger has last been a permanent resident, must be given, as "England," "Ireland," "Scotland," &c., and not generally as "Great Britain" or "British," as has been the practice in many cases. It is unnecessary, on the other hand, to specify smaller political divisions, not differing in race or national character, as is sometimes done in the case of emigrants from the various small States of the North German Union. The general term "Germany," is definite enough in this instance; but in the case of Austria, Hungary should be kept distinct. Immigrants from the British Provinces of North America should be classified as follows: "Canada," (proper,) "Nova Scotia," (which includes Cape Breton,) "New-Brunswick," "Prince Edward Island," "Newfoundland," &c. As to the West Indies, it is sufficient to distinguish the large islands, as "Cuba," "Hayti," "Jamaica," "Porto Rico," &c., and the groups of smaller islands, as "Bahamas," &c. The words "South America," "Africa," "Asia," &c., are not sufficiently definite. It is very important that the various occupations of immigrants should be correctly and specifically given, particularly skilled occupations and learned and artistic professions. Such vague and uncertain terms as "mechanics," "artists," "professors," "officers," &c., should be wholly avoided. Care should be taken not to assign occupations to women who are only the wives of artists or mechanics, and are not themselves trained to any special pursuit; but, on the other hand, such as are so trained should be properly classified.

Cruelty to Car-Horses—A Driver Arrested.

On Monday evening, a car of the Cross-town, or Forty-second-street line, came down with a very lame horse. The car, as usual, was loaded with passengers. When opposite the entrance of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Mr. Campbell and an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals stopped the car and ordered the driver to take the lame horse out of harness. This the driver, Tranier, refused to do—he swore he would stop where he was, or go down to Fourteenth-street. The passengers asked him to go on to Twenty-third-street, so as not to block the Broadway and University-place line, or change the horses. Tranier said he would do neither. Police Officer Riley, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, here interfered, and ordered the driver to either take the lame horse out and let the team of the rear car, take his car on or run his car on to Twenty-third-street. The driver swore he would not budge an inch. If Campbell liked he could take the reins, but he would not give them to any one else. Campbell declined to do this, and ordered the Police officer to arrest the driver. This was done and Tranier was locked up and committed yesterday by Judge Cox under $300 bail.

Soon afterward the team of the rear car was brought forward and the traffic was resumed, after a delay of about fifteen minutes. This is Mr. Bergh's new method of stopping the gross abuse of horse-flesh by the car proprietors. Every driver will in future be arrested.

A Brooklyn Mystery.

At an early hour yesterday morning the body of a drowned man, badly mutilated, was found in the water at the foot of Conover-street. He was evidently about twenty-two years of age, about five feet six inches in height, and of fair complexion. He wore black pantaloons, but was without either boots, stockings, coat or vest. The throat was cut from ear to ear, and there was a long, deep cut on the back of the head. The case is wrapped in the most profound mystery.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Neither of the legal sales announced for yesterday, July 18, at the Exchange, took place as was expected, but both were adjourned, as follows: Sale of house and lot on Fifty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, adjourned by Joseph McGuire until Autumn; and of lot on the corner of Church and Lispenard streets, readjourned by James M. Miller until Tuesday next. For today the only auction advertised is that at Flushing, L. I., conducted by Johnson & Miller, which, from its character, should be attended with complete success; sale at 2 P. M., on the ground. At private sale, William H. Raynor reports having recently disposed of the following realty at the prices noted: Five lots on the south-west corner of Sixth-avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth-street, each 25 by 85, sold for $35,000; four lots on the south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue, each 25 by 85, sold for $26,000; and two lots on the south side of Ninetieth-street, 113 feet east of Madison-avenue, sold for $6,500 each.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$6,000.—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE in Brooklyn; rents for $800; terms very easy. OWNER, No. 35 Wall-st.; Room No. 13.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A BARGAIN.—SUBURBAN COTTAGE FOR sale or to let, combining advantages of City and country residence, forty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt streets; fifty trains each way by favorite lines of travel; situated near depot, in most attractive and promising part of Elizabeth; house is tasteful, spacious and modern fitted; extra large lot, well-stocked garden, fruit and shade trees, lawns, flower-beds, stable, &c.; admirably adapted to wants of a New-York business man, and sure to advance in value. Will be rented to responsible parties or sold at a sacrifice; title perfect; payments made satisfactory. For particulars and photographs, address H. O., Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—AN ATTRACTIVE residence for sale, situated within five minutes' walk of the station by flagged sidewalks, in the immediate vicinity of elegant improvements, fronting on a prominent avenue, with fine views of Newark Bay; house contains nine rooms, with the modern improvements; lot 75 by 165, well laid out and flagged; price, $10,000.
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FARM IN WESTCHESTER County, New-York, 136 acres, in good condition; good house, barn and saw-mill; plenty of fruit; now used as a dairy farm; price, $15,000; terms to suit. Apply to or address Dr. DEAN, No. 203 East Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A very cheap farm and an elegant country-seat, near Hyde Park, Dutchess County. For particulars apply to BLACKWELL & MARKS, 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE A FIRST-CLASS three-story house, between 4th and 6th avs.; possession desired by 1st of September. Address J. T. B., No. 308 West-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TO LET OR for sale, at Raritan, N. J., on the line of the Central Railway of New-Jersey, a building 100x40, extension 40x25; foundry 40x100, extension 85x40, with steam power, admirably adapted for manufacturing purposes, including four acres of land, with two double tenement-houses, only one-half block from the depot. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

COUNTRY-SEAT TO RENT—IN WESTchester County, adjoining West Farms.—A large frame mansion, with modern improvements; garden, stable, coach-house; fourteen acres of land; newly painted and prepared throughout; well adapted for Winter or Summer use; three miles from Harlem; a good macadamized road all the way through; to a good tenant a lease for a term of years will be given at a low rent; New-Haven Railroad will run close by. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & CO., No. 99 Franklin-st., or on the premises.

SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE TO LET, furnished, near Rockaway; $150 per month; thirteen rooms, cool, healthy, shady, accessible; ocean view, bathing, fishing; near station; one hour's ride by rail. Apply at No. 128 2d-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REMEMBER
JOHNSON & MILLER'S
GREAT AUCTION SALE
OF LOTS AT
FLUSHING LAWN,
TAKES PLACE TODAY.
FREE EXCURSION TRAIN will leave via James-slip and 34th-st. ferries, at 11½.
GRAFULLA'S UNRIVALED BAND.
SUMPTUOUS COLLATION.
Free excursion tickets until 11 A. M. this day, at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1871,
AT 3 P. M., ON THE PREMISES,
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE
WHARF PROPERTY,
AT NEWARK, N. J.

This property is very well located for business purposes, being at the foot of River-st., and adjoining the property of the New-Jersey Zinc Company and Passaic Chemical works, with a bulkhead of 200 feet on the Passaic River, having a depth of water at high tide of some twelve feet.

Terms liberal. Twenty per cent. cash on day of sale, thirty per cent. in cash in equal payments in four, six and eight months, with interest, and the balance on bond and mortgage with interest.

For maps and full particulars apply to
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Oriental Savings Bank,
No. 420 Grand-st., between Attorney and Ridge.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and Mondays and Saturdays until 8.

MONEY DEPOSITED AT ANY TIME IN THE YEAR BEGINS DRAWING INTEREST FIRST DAY OF THE NEXT MONTH, AND SO DOES *NOT* REMAIN WITHOUT EARNINGS UNTIL CERTAIN "QUARTER DAYS."

DEPOSITS IN JULY, MADE BEFORE THE 21ST OF THE MONTH, WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS IF THEY HAD BEEN MADE IN JUNE.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL SUMS OF $5 AND OVER, PAYABLE JULY 1 AND JAN. 1.

Money subject to check at sight—(our checks pass through the Clearing-house)—receives interest from date of deposit at rate of *Four per cent.*

Drafts on Europe Sold.

TRUSTEES:
ALANSON T. BRIGGS, JOHN F. COOK, D. D. EARLE, JOHN GAYNOR, MICHAEL HEALY, SAMUEL L. KENNEDY, MANNING MERRILL, JAMES MURPHY, C. L. NORTH, SIMON ROSSMAN, GEORGE C. SCOFIELD, STEPHEN D. TUCKER, WM. M. TWEED, Jr., MAURICE J. WALSH, JACOB A. WESTERVELT.

TRUSTEES WHO ARE OFFICERS:
MAHLON T. HEWITT, President.
ROBERT HOE, WM. P. BUCKMASTER, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN H. WAYDELL, Auditor; EUGENE SMITH, Attorney and Counsel.
E. R. KENNEDY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.

Interest for the six months and three months ending June 30, at rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid on and after July 21. Deposits on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit, and bear interest from July 1.

Bank books in English, French and German.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
N. J. HAINES,
W. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
THEO. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y. G. S. CHAPIN, Trea'r.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 33 BROADWAY.

Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums entitled thereto will be paid depositors on and after July 20.

Deposits of any sum from 10 cents to $10,000 will be received.

Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax.

Interest on new deposits commences 1st of every month.
HENRY SMITH, President.
WALTER ROCHE,
EDWARD HOGAN, } Vice-Presidents.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.

Interest will be added to accounts July 1, and, if not drawn, bear interest as new deposits.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. THEO. M. TUTHILL, Actuary.

1871.—JULY INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

The semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after Friday, July 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank-books in German, French and English.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK OF NEW-YORK.
Chatham-square.

Deposits and accrued interest	$2,789,823 74
Surplus	202,782 69
Total assets June 1, 1871	$2,992,606 43

$1 deposited weekly, will, in six years, amount to $369 03.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed.

Deposits made now, or on and before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 25th and 27th sts.

The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of Six Per Cent per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20. All interest not called for will be added to the depositor's account, and will draw interest the same as a deposit of July 1. All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

INTEREST and an EXTRA DIVIDEND, amounting together to the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, to July 1, 1871, is due and payable on and after July 19; or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest as a deposit of July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 6th-av. and 23d-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 draws interest from JULY 1.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—The Trustees have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining in bank July 1 that were deposited on or before Jan. 20 and April 20, payable after July 17. WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(chartered by the Government of the United States.)
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest, from date of each deposit, on sums of $50 and upward.

ALL DEPOSITS are payable on demand, with interest due. Send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 170 8TH-AV., CORNER 12TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871. }

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SIX per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 upward, entitled thereto, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 17, inst. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit of July 1.

Money deposited on or before July 31, will draw interest from July 1.

BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M. JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1; ASSETS, $2,446,826; SURPLUS, $189,415 27.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES BLONDELL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK,
No. 22 Abingdon-square,
and
No. 8 8th-av.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after July 26. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit and bear interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

Interest commences on all subsequent deposits from the date of deposit as provided by the by-laws.
THOMAS McLELLAND, President.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Secretary.
EDGAR F. BROWN,
WALTER J. PRICE, } Vice-Presidents.

MANHATTAN SAVING INSTITUTION.
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the Forty-First Semi-annual Dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July. The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

Six Per Cent. interest paid on all sums, from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.
Sun Building, No. 166 Nassau-st., New-York.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of *Six per Cent. per annum* on all sums of $5 and upward which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July 1 will be paid on and after July 21, 1871.

INTEREST not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from July 1.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3; also, Monday and Saturday evenings from 4½ to 6½ o'clock. Interest commences on the 1st of every month following the deposit. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.
No. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 17.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., (OPPOSITE CROSBY-ST.,)
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871. }

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 30th June, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, payable on and after the third MONDAY, being the 17th of this month.

Also an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time, when required on and after the 17th inst.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding $500 at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th instant.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.
GEORGE F. THOMAE, President.
S. J. MACY, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE July 20, draw interest from July 1. Interest allowed from the first day of every month. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 15 and 17 Broadway, Williamsburg.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of JOHN CASWELL & CO. has been dissolved by the death of Mr. JOHN CASWELL.

The outstanding business will be settled by the undersigned surviving partners, who will use the firm name in liquidation only.
BENJ. BRYER,
E. W. CORLIES,
NEW YORK, July 17, 1871. WM. H. CASWELL.

No. 87 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1871.

The undersigned will continue the Importing and Commission business in his own name and for his own account. E. W. CORLIES.

THE REAL ESTATE AGENCY BUSINESS heretofore conducted by the late ABNER L. ELY, at No. 22 Pine-st., will be continued at the same place by his successor, HORACE S. ELY, who will continue the oversight and care of such real estate as was in the care of the late Abner L. Ely, until such time as the owners severally shall have had an opportunity to direct concerning the same.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871. }

MR. JAMES J. GOODWIN IS AUTHORIZED to sign our firm name per procuration from this date. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTOPHER BALMFORTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, at the office of Underhill & Uhlhoeffer, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1871.
ELIZABETH BALMFORTH,
Executrix of Christopher Balmforth, deceased.
ja17-law6mW*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,500 FOR HALF INTEREST in light, genteel cash manufacturing business; no risk; everything first class; valuable improvement. Apply to C. CUTTER, No. 23 Centre-st., Mission House.

GOOD BUSINESS MEN MAY SECURE a competency in a short time, with proper effort, by canvassing for a first-class life insurance company which offers unusual inducements. Address B. M., Box No. 132, *Times* Office.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S
FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES,
Each Case containing one bottle of

OLD PALE BRANDY,	HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY,	OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT,	OLD BOURBON.

Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.
PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.
Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.
H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH A VIEW TO matrimony, requested by a gentleman aged thirty, with a lady between twenty-one and twenty-five years of age, either American or German; a brunette, of good education, religious, and in moderate circumstances. Address D. DALE, Box 129 *Times* Office.

MR. HUDSON G. WOLFE IS NO longer in my employ.
UDOLPHO WOLFE'S ESTATE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS'
VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.
The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

HELP WANTED.

VACATION WORK.—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to THE ALDINE is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send 25 cents for a sample copy and full information, to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

A. T. STEWART & CO. ARE PREPARED to make arrangements with first-class SALESMEN, who have had CITY EXPERIENCE for all the departments of their RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT. Engagements to commence Aug. 1 or Sept. 1, as may be desired. Apply by letter, with name and references, Broadway and 10th-st.

AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS every lodge of Orangemen and all American Protestant Associations, for a work that is very important. Send for circular and terms to WM. FLINT & CO., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—A PIANO-FORTE PLAYER; one who can sing preferred. Address J. BUCKLEY, No. 284 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED A BRIGHT, ACTIVE BOY IN A lawyer's office. Address, in applicant's handwriting, R., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE COUNtry by two neat, experienced, trustworthy servants; one as good cook or cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both thoroughly understand their duties; will live separately or together, and have excellent references. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SEAMstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waiting, or waiting; good seamstress, dress-maker, operator on machine; excellent waitress or chamber-maid; very respectable; best City references; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman; very respectable, and an excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, excellent bread and other baker; country or City; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress in a private family; willing to do the fine washing and ironing; is neat and obliging; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 378 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT GIRL, a situation as nurse, seamstress, chamber-work, and fine washing; would go a short distance in the country; City references. Call at No. 391 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as seamstress in a private family; can cut, fit and operate; would assist with growing children; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call or address No. 541 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, fluting, &c.; no objection to the country; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON fully competent in taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a good plain sewer; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 170 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced child's nurse; Protestant; capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or any other duty required in that capacity; City references given from present employers. Apply at 14 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A colored woman; very respectable and good cook; meats, game, fish, soups of all kinds, pastries, creams, jellies, side dishes; excellent baker; good reference; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; good baker, good soups, good bread; has good references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COLORED SERVANTS.

Coachmen, waiters, grooms, gardeners, porters, men-cooks, laundresses, cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, &c., constantly to be found at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av., for country hotels, boarding-houses, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG lady to instruct children in Spanish and English; speaks both fluently; also to teach drawing; good references. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable woman; understands all kinds of cooking; private family preferred; has good City references. Can be seen at 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do light housework, or to tend a store; speaks French; well educated; is willing and obliging. Address M. HILD, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person to cook and assist with washing; has excellent City references. Call or address No. 131 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook or housekeeper in a small private family in the City; the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 214 West 16th-st.

ATTENTION.—GIRLS WANTED FOR EXcellent situations in City or country, such as cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, house-workers, girls lately landed, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

EMPLOYERS CAN BE PROMPTLY supplied with capable and reliable Protestant and Catholic servants, for City and country, at WALKER'S magnificent Employment Office, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as waitress or chamber-maid; best City references. Call at No. 342 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress. Apply at No. 418 East 16th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable sisters, one as first-class cook, the other as first-class laundress; both understand their business thoroughly; no objection to the country; will be found trustworthy; first-class City reference. Call at No. 250 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 242 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking thoroughly; the best of City references; no objection to City or country. Apply at No. 207 5th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands soups, game and larding; understands jelly and ice-cream; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 206 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as first-class cook; understands making bread, and is a good pastry cook; would like to go to the country. Call at No. 204 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly competent Scotchwoman as cook in a private family; first-class City references from last employer; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 147 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to take care of children and do light chamber-work; City reference. Call at No. 213 West 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would take family sewing or shirt-making; has got her own machine. Call at No. 416 East 15th-st., top floor back.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUation as seamstress; is a competent dress-maker; operates on machine; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 351 West 39th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook. Good City reference. Call at 213 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant as laundress in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 427 6th-av., corner 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, a situation; ladies', gentlemen's and family washing by the month or dozen, or would go out day's work; unexceptionable references. Call or address No. 344 West 36th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; also the care of milk and butter; would like to go to the country; best City reference. Call at 206 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUStrious and willing man on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, driving, plain gardening, milking, &c.; is strictly temperate and not afraid of work; will go for moderate wages to a steady place; best of references. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, lawn and vegetable gardener, by a thoroughly competent single man; can milk, &c., and knows his business; first-class recommendations. Address R. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a single man; fully competent in taking charge of any gentleman's farm stock, and keep his place in the best of order; has the best of reference. Address G. S., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S AND GROOM'S situation by a single man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and will be found willing and obliging; has the best references. Address J. F., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a hotel, restaurant or private family, by a respectable Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business, and has good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly efficient waiter in a private family; first-class references. Call or address R. P., No. 920 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman, a situation. Apply at No. 163 West 24th-st.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED BY A REspectable Protestant man as porter, collector, &c., or any position requiring a trustworthy man; good references; four years in last place. Address T. S., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man; understands his business; will make himself useful on a gentleman's place; he would like to go to the country. City reference. No. 33 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable single Protestant man, who has the best City references, and understands his business perfectly, and can be highly recommended. Call at No. 45 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as porter; wages not the principal object; lately arrived from Europe. Call at No. 249 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG CUBAN MAN, A situation as coachman; would assist with waiting; City or country; don't speak English. Call for two days at No. 220 12th-st., between 3d and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant, a situation as waiter in a private family; has good references. Can be seen today and Wednesday at No. 215 West 33th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and to make himself useful if required, by a first-class single man of long experience in City and country; can furnish good City and country references. Call or address J. M. K., No. 518 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH coachman, and his wife as first-class cook; best references. Call at No. 204 West 30th-st.

GROCERIES, &C.

GILLIES'S CRUSHED COFFEES, No. 233 to 227 Washington-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, July 19	Abyssinia, Sat'day, July 22
Russia, Wednesday, July 26	Calabria, Saturday, July 29
Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 2	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 5
Parthia, Wednesday, Aug. 9	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 19
Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 16	Samaria, Tuesday, Aug. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.

Per Russia and Scotia.	By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin............$130, gold.	Cabin............$100, gold.
Second cabin.... 80, gold.	Second cabin.... 80, gold.

Return tickets, cabin ....$230 and $250, gold.
Second cabin .... 150, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.

First cabin......$80, gold. | Steerage.....$30, currency.
Return tickets ....$150, gold.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, July 29, at 2 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, ANDREWS, Wednesday, July 19, at 2 P. M.
ERIN, LAWSON, Saturday, July 22, at 8½ A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Europa.........Sat., July 22	Iowa.........Wed., July 19
India.........Sat., July 29	Ismailia.........Wed., July 26
Columbia.......Sat., Aug. 5	Caledonia.....Wed., Aug. 2
Anglia.........Sat., Aug. 12	Alexandria...Wed., Aug. 9

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN... Saturday, July 22, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS........... Saturday, July 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP ..... Thursday, Aug. 3, 4 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON. Saturday, Aug. 5, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin..............	$75	Steerage..................	$30
To London..............	80	To London..............	35
To Paris..................	90	To Paris..................	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT...... LEMARIE...... Saturday, July 29
VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT...... Saturday, Aug. 12
PEREIRE.............. DAURE.......... Saturday, Aug. 26
LAFAYETTE........ ROUSSAN...... Saturday, Sept. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin..............$140 | Second Cabin..............$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 9 A. M. OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, Aug. 19, at 4 P. M. BALTIC, Sept. 2, at 4 P. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, July 19, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.............July 26, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Aug. 9, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.........Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON, will sail on SATURDAY, July 22, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. To be followed by steamship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER, on THURSDAY, Aug. —.

Cabin passage, gold, $80; steerage, gold, $25.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents. Office, No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 29—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. PARKER, touching at Punta Arenas, Acajutla and San Jose Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 27.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, Aug. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.............................July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH. Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.......Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..................July 20
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.......................July 27
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..................Aug. 3

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will sail on THURSDAY, July 13, at 3 P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO. Timmerman..Thursday, July 27
CITY OF MERIDA. Deaken....Wednesday, Aug. 16
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave *Paris* without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, July 20, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, July 25, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

REDUCTION OF PASSAGE RATES.
See general advertisement.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

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TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner,	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker,

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

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DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

7 Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company.
FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX,
On a completed road in profitable operation,
AT 90 AND INTEREST.
ALSO,
8 Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds
OF THE
Selma and Gulf Railroad Co.,
GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA
ON COMPLETED ROAD,
AT 95 AND INTEREST.

After thorough investigation we recommend these bonds to investors, as both safe and profitable. Pamphlets and particulars furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST. N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY....$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY.............. 892,000
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

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Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

$50.000 NEW-YORK AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on THURSDAY, July 20, at 12¼ o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) $50,000 New-York and Boston Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1869, due Nov. 1, 1889. Interest payable May and November in New-York, London, Berlin or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at option of the holder, $1,000 each.

The Bonds are secured by mortgage upon all the lands, buildings and property of said Company, and of its road franchises, rolling-stock and other equipments existing, constructed, or that said Company may hereafter obtain, acquire or construct.

For further particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker, No. 43 Pine-st.

NOTICE, 25,000.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.

Agreeably to the provisions contained in the First Mortgage Deed of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned Trustees, to secure the payment of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed proposals, addressed to W. S. GILMAN and N. A. COWDREY, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon of the 29th day of July, 1871, for the sale to the undersigned of Twenty-five of the above-named bonds, of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from the sale of said lands.

W. S. GILMAN,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. Wm. H. Bridgman was appointed Secretary of the Company, in place of Alexander Wiley, Jr., deceased, and Mr. Edwin J. Barney Assistant Secretary. WM. MULLIGAN, President.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

$25.000, $20,000, $15,000, $10,000, $5,000 to loan on bond and mortgage, on first-class improved City property: no bonus asked. SIMONSON & WATTERS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION
CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RONDOUT AND OSWEGO Railroad Company.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable Semi-Annually.

Issue of Bonds limited to $20,000 per mile of completed road, Bonds secured by a first mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, and covering every description of property the Company now own, or whatever they may acquire hereafter.

The Road is now being rapidly pushed forward to completion by able contractors, and it is expected that the whole route to Oswego will be completed next year.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each in Coupons: thirty years to run. Price 90 in currency and accrued interest. For sale by

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

PHENIX INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, BROOKLYN, July 12, 1871.
STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED
THAT A
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
OF SIX (6) PER CENT.
has been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND, FREE FROM TAX, at their OFFICE IN NEW-YORK,
NO. 173 BROADWAY.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-st., New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

WESTCHESTER TOWN BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates. HOWARD DARLINGTON, No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

WE WANT A LOAN OF $50,000 FOR two years at twelve per cent. per annum; security, 20,000 acres of fine Kansas land, selected in 1859, lying in one or more counties with railroads. If loan is made will pay expense of party to examine land and title. Address WILCOX, ADAMS & CO., Topeka, Kansas.

VIRGINIA BONDS, COUPONS, REGistered stock and interest certificates funded into the new consolidated bond of the State of Virginia, at a moderate charge and with promptness. Virginia bonds and coupons bought and sold at market rates. Particular attention given to correspondents. JOHN B. MANNING, No. 6 Broad-st.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND AND OTHER RAILROAD BONDS bought and sold by CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand. JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

(ESTABLISHED 1787.)

OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent.; also, an extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both free of Government tax, payable on and after July 15, 1871.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 148 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 184 Broadway.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free of tax, is payable on demand at this office. WM. R. MACDIARMID, Secretary. NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE, JUNCTION OF WORTH AND MOTT STS.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a Dividend of Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable August, 1871. JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand at No. 122 Bowery. GEORGE B. RHOADS, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the Company for the last six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of August, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further order. JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 21, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. IN currency, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July next, after which date and until the 5th day of August next the transfer-books will be closed. L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MACON, Ga., June 28, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, payable to the stockholders registered in the New-York Agency, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York, on the 20th inst., until which date the transfer-books are closed. MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, July 12, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE half per Cent., free of United States tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Aug. 1. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 15th inst. until Aug. 2. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after the 1st day of August next.

The transfer-book will remain closed from 20th inst. until that date, inclusive.

By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BUFFALO FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., BUFFALO, July 3, 1871.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office, No. 139 Broadway. C. W. STANDART & CO., Agents.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable, on demand. JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NOS. 152 AND 346 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of all taxes. Payable at the office, No. 346 Broadway. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand. W. H. BRIDGMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., NO. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable 1st August. JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 130 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1, 1871. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN WARSHING and SIGMUND WARSHING, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—I hereby give notice that I have filed a petition in this Court, as assignee, praying for authority to compound and compromise claims due the estate of said bankrupts, for reasons assigned in my said petition, and that all creditors of said bankrupts, and other persons interested, are required to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of my petition should not be granted before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., the Register in charge of the above entitled matter, at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden by said Register at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M.—Dated this 17th day of July, A. D. 1871. CHARLES H. HYDE, Assignee, No. 33 Spruce-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL J. BARNEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Daniel J. Barney, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, July 10, 1871. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway.
ABBOTT BROTHERS, Attorneys, No. 17 Nassau-street, New-York City. jy12-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM HOFFMAN, LUCIUS BELL and JOHN S. SEE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William Hoffman, Lucius Bell and John S. See, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 18th day of July, A. D. 1871.
jy19-law3wW* M. M. STANFIELD, Assignee.

NO. 2,356.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Blumenthal, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1871.
jy12-law3wW* JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences. Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, WAGON AND HARNESS.—A pair of good, sound, (gray and bay,) kind horses, eight years old, free travelers, with a new, light, two-seat rockaway carriage and good double set of harness, with blankets and sheets, for sale cheap, as the owner will leave home. Apply to P. COAKLEY, No. 162 Pacific-st., near Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE BAY HORSE, seven years, sixteen hands, speedy and desirable; also, fine brown horse, suitable for any purpose; also, pair beautiful ponies, thirteen hands, five and six years old. The above guaranteed in every respect. Apply to JOSEPH TOWNLEY, Boulevard Stables, Nos. 155 and 157 West 50th-st.

A BAY HORSE, 15 1-2 HANDS, FIT for any business, good driver, and warranted kind and true in harness, $75. No. 418 8th-av., corner of 31st-st.

A HANDSOME DOG CART, IN GOOD order, (turn-over seat,) for sale at a bargain. Inquire of SCOTCHIE, at Briggs' stable, corner of 7th-av. and 42d-st.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG BAY HORSE; FIT for cart or truck; warranted sound and kind, in single or double harness. Apply at No. 715 East 12th-st., between Avenues C and D.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS coupe horse. Inquire at mill, corner 1st-av. and 23d-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY HORSE, CARriage and harness. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, No. 148 9th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—PLAINLY-FURNISHED ROOMS with a French family; accommodation for housekeeping; low rent; references required. Apply at No. 62 West 33d-st.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; references required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

GOOD BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE, near a village, in the mountains; $6 per week. O. R. BORTHWICK, Cornwallville, Greene County, New-York.

TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS CAN be accommodated with a nice light bedroom, with or without board, with a lone woman. Apply at No. 337 East 16th-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly, also single rooms; house and table first-class; reference given and required.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST., NEAR BROADway; spacious rooms; superior board for families and gentlemen; Summer prices.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at 2 P. M. CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

THE NEW-HAVEN HOUSE.

In the beautiful semi-rural "City of Elms." Its modern improvements and most excellent table recommend it as a delightful Summer house, as well as a stopping place, desirable for tourists on their way to and from all points in New-England. S. H. MOSELEY, Former partner Brevoort House.

COOPER HOUSE,

Cooperstown, N. Y. Open for the season. Four hours by rail from Albany. Accommodations for over 300 guests. COLEMAN & MAXWELL.

ON THE BEACH AT ROCKAWAY.— ST. JAMES HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, is now open for the reception of guests; table and management first-class; finest surf and still-water bathing on the coast; charges moderate; take South-side Railroad from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries. E. A. DARRAGH, Proprietor.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, NEAR LONG BRANCH.—High grounds, shady and retired; no bar; stages run to beach and cars; terms moderate. Apply by mail or at No. 30 Beekman-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD.—PERSONS DESIRing board in a private family can be accommodated by calling on or addressing the subscriber, at Ocean Port, N. J.; the house is pleasantly situated on the bank of the Shrewsbury River, about fifteen minutes' walk from the railroad depot, and three miles distant from Long Branch. HENDRICK SMOCK.

GOOD BOARD—IN HEALTHY LOCALIty, fifty miles from New-York. Address Mrs. J. FROGLEY, Stanhope, N. J.

AMENIA SEMINARY—OPEN FOR SUMmer board July 1. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

We feel ourselves called on again to CAUTION CONSUMERS against the indiscriminate use of Irish fabrics made up to imitate our goods in fold, trade-mark and general appearance, and to warn them that their only safeguard is to see that the authentic seal of our firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

is stamped on each article.

Determined to confine ourselves, as heretofore, to the use of yarns spun from the choicest and strongest flax, by the best machinery obtainable, uniform in weight and elasticity, manufactured and bleached under our own superintendence, the consumer will be

GUARANTEED BY OUR SEAL

the same durability and satisfaction in the wear which the genuine goods have always afforded.

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN.
BELFAST, Ireland, 5 Mo. 15, 1871.

Fountain's India Store,

Nos. 837 and 839 Broadway, corner 13th-st., upstairs. Many unique and useful articles very cheap.

MRS. A. BURDETTE SMITH'S PATtern Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts. STYLES FOR THIS SEASON, COMPLETE. WE FIT PATTERNS to the FORM, and WARRANT them PERFECT. Cutting and basting.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' ENGLISH HATS AND TURbans, THIS DAY. Real Lace Bonnets, $13; worth $30. Dress Bonnets, $6. Marean Hats, $1. Straw Turbans, $2. BINNS' MILLINERY, No. 647 Broadway. This is valuable.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALL DRUGGISTS AND PRESCRIPTION clerks in the City of New-York are hereby respectfully notified that the Board duly appointed in accordance with chapter 202 of the laws of 1871 of this State, will meet for the purpose of conducting examinations on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at their office, No. 72 Union-place. Druggists will be examined first, and notified in alphabetical order. Due notice will be afterward given to prescription clerks.

The subjects for examination will be chemistry, poisons and their antidotes, practical pharmacy and officinal botany, materia medica, adulterations of drugs and prescriptions. The office will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
WILLIAM GRAHAM,
THEOBALD FROHWEIN,
C. M. O'LEARY, M. D.,
Commissioners.
LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.

EDWIN M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO. —THIS DAY, (Wednesday, July 19,) at 11 o'clock, within their store:
300 boxes fresh Menton Lemons.
100 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
101 boxes fresh Menton Lemons.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—MARGARET WIMMER, plaintiff, against HARRIET ANN MILLER and CHARLES R. MILLER, her husband, Dennis McNamara and Rosanna McNamara, his wife, defendants—Summons for Relief, (Com. not served.)—To the defendants severally above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 9 Willoughby-st., in the City of Brooklyn, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 6, 1871. JOHN C. SCHENCK, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je28-law6wW*

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 W est 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

LIVERPOOL ANGEL HOTEL.

This is one of the finest hotels in Liverpool, and from its proximity to the landing stages and railway stations, most desirable temporary residence for those arriving or departing by the various mail steamers.

First-class restaurant is attached. Excellent family hotel. J. S. SHORT, Manager, late Manager to the Liverpool Adelphi Hotel.

References to George S. Partridge, Jr., Esq., No. 873 Broadway, New-York; Paris, London, &c. Bedrooms, 2s. 6d.; sitting-rooms, 6s., and upwards; attendance, 1s. 6s. per day.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

A DECIDED HIT.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW DRAMA BY BOUCICAULT.
EVERY EVENING,
ELFIE;
OR, THE CHERRY-TREE INN.

The play will be presented with NEW MUSIC, NEW and BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, NEW MECHANICAL EFFECTS, NEW PROPERTIES and APPOINTMENTS, and NEW COSTUMES.

In the third act a COUNTRY DANCE.

The drama will have the advantage of the following well-known artists in the cast: Messrs. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH, J. H. STODDART, CHARLES FISHER, TEESDALE, B. T. RINGGOLD, CHAS. ROCKWELL, W. J. LEONARD, Miss EFFIE GERMON and Miss LIZZIE PRICE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

ILLUMINATED GARDEN NOW OPEN.
OLIVER DOUD BYRON
In the new Sensational Drama of
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
NEW SCENERY, MECHANICAL EFFECTS, AND A POWERFUL CAST.
MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

AN ENTIRELY NEW ATTRACTION.
First appearance of the talented young artist,
Mr. GEO. C. BONIFACE,
in a popular dramatization of Victor Hugo's Legend of
LES MISERABLES.
EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2
MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M.
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.
Concluding each day with a favorite farce.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING-SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.

A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH

Will reopen their
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children,
Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MISS WHITCOMB'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy. Scenery unequaled. Building convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen the first MONDAY in October. An accomplished and intelligent French lady will dine with the family, when French will be exclusively spoken, thus offering conversational advantages in addition to the usual class exercise.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, CODman Hill, Boston, Mass.—French and English School for young ladies, reopens Sept. 15. Terms for board and tuition in English branches and French, $600 per annum. For circulars, containing particulars in regard to location, references, &c., apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. M. COCHRANE, Milton, Mass.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTItute prepares for College, for Business, for Teaching, or for Life. Superb brick buildings; $4 per week for board, fuel and washing. Fall term, Aug. 31. For 17 years the best sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. Address, for catalogue, Rev. JOS. E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da Silva and Mrs. Alex. Bradford. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

HIGHTSTOWN CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A good and safe Boarding School for young men and boys. Terms moderate; send for circular. Rev. J. E. ALEXANDER, Prin., Hightstown, N. J.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A BOARDING School, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

GOTHIC HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' school, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER by a young man who has had six years' experience, four as principal of an academy and two as instructor of Latin and Greek in a popular seminary. Address E. H. DICKINSON, South Amherst, Mass.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M.; 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 Maiden-lane, solicit orders for blank books, stationery and printing. Prices low.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
315th and Last Performance of the Season.
BENEFIT OF THE TREASURER.
AN ANGEL
and
THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Engagement for a brief period of the popular comedian and Dutch character actor,
JOHNNY ALLEN,
Who will appear in his great specialty entitled
SCHNEIDER;
OR, DOT HOUSE VON DE RHINE.
The greatest of McCloskey's sensational dramas.
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

GREAT SUCCESS—EVERYBODY DELIGHTED.
The most Elegant Entertainment in the City.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
THE BERGER FAMILY SWISS BELL-RINGERS.
LADY ORCHESTRA! LADY VIOLINISTS!
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YOUNG LADIES' SILVER CORNET BAND!
SOL SMITH RUSSELL,
And all the Favorites will appear.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL DAILY EXCURSIONS TO
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Health, comfort and recreation.
SURF AND STILL-WATER BATHING.
GOOD FISHING, SAILING, AND DELICIOUS CLAM-ROASTS.

An extensive restaurant, where every luxury is provided.

Take the South-side Steam Railroad from Roosevelt and Grand streets, N. Y., Ferries, at 8, 9 and 10 A. M., leaving the beach at 1:55, 4:15 and 5:20 P. M.

Tickets for the excursion............................ $1
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW, NEW CHAMPION, and BOARDMAN, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, and MERCHANT. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Spring Hill Grove, Alderney Park, Raritan Beach Grove and Iona Island. Apply to J. & E. MEYERS, corner Morton and West sts., upstairs.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.

On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.

Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st., each way.

Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st., each way.

Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., and Peck-slip from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.

Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.
J. F. TALMAN, Superintendent.

N. B.—This is the only line connecting with boats for High Bridge.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

STEAM-BOAT FLORENCE,

Capt. JOHN A. CARNIE, Jr., will leave daily, from Franklin-st., Pier No. 35 North River, 9 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:20 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:40 A. M. Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, same landings, Christopher-st., North River, 2:20; Franklin-st., North River, 2:35; Pier No. 4 North River, 2:50: Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 3.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.

The steam-boat ANTEPOLE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—Tarrytown omitted on Sunday.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 24, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE. Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; Pier No. 26, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.

EAST RIVER LINE.

Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN, in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 15th.. 1:00 P. M.	Monday, 17th.....3:00 P. M.
Monday, 17th... 8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 18th.....3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 18th.. 8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 19th. 3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 19th 8:30 A. M.	Thursday, 20th.. 4:30 P. M.
Thursday, 20th. 8:30 A. M.	Friday, 21st.......5:00 P. M.
Friday, 21st.....10:00 A. M.	Monday, 24th.....7:00 A. M.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 19th 4:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 19th 7:00 A. M.
Friday, 21st..... 6:30 A. M.	Thursday, 20th.. 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 22d...11:00 A. M.	Friday, 21st.....10:30 A. M.
Sunday, 23d......... 7:00 A. M.	Saturday, 22d... 6:00 P. M.
Monday, 24th... 8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 23d.....11:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 25th... 9:00 A. M.	Monday, 24th....12:00 M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $5. N. B.—For the present week, boats will leave either place at 8 A. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 18; steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way, returning to the City about 6 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—THE OLD, popular, long-established evening line for Albany and Troy, and via connecting railroads to Buffalo and the West, and Saratoga and the North. Three elegant steamers comprise this line, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, Vestry-st., on block south of Jersey Ferry, daily, at 6 P. M., arriving at Albany at 5 A. M. and Troy at 6 A. M. Fare 50 cents via Troy boat.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:30 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:30, and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at Newburg, New-Hamburg, Marlboro and Malden.—Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE will leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot Spring-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL DAILY.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and SUNNYSIDE leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st. at 5 P. M. SATURDAYS at 2 and 2:30 P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS'

CELEBRATED PIANOS.
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT—FULLY WARRANTED.
Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.
At prices which cannot fail to suit those in search of a piano.
WAREROOMS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 27 Union-square.

THE FIRM OF RAVEN & BACON
WAS DISSOLVED APRIL 15.
The manufacture and sale of pianos is continued at the old established factory and ware-rooms.
RAVEN & CO., Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-st.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, OF VArious makers, comprising squares, uprights and grands, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Pianos to rent.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

A Lame Conclusion to the July Meeting.

Two Walks-Over and Only One Race—Longfellow Fails to Appear—Kingfisher, Nellie Gray and Abdel Koree the Winners.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Tuesday, July 18.

The roads are ankle-deep with hot sand, while on the track every footfall raises a little puff of smoke-dust, and each horse is followed as he runs by an ever-lengthening train. The weather this morning was magnificent overhead, but if the clouds which threatened last night had given us a little rain, it would have been, on the whole, a blessing. This has not been by any means a brilliant day for the close of the meeting. The attendance has dwindled to about one-quarter, and hardly four hundred people assembled on the stand this morning; and even the betting men showed a great diminution in number, the bidding for the pools being slow and feeble. Instead of varying from $1,500 to $2,000, the largest pools were $75 and $120, and they were few at that. The officials now acknowledge that the attendance here is scarcely more than half that of last year.

PROSPECTS FOR THE SUMMER.

The general impression in Saratoga seems to be that there are a large number of people intending to come here who are waiting till the races are over to make their appearance. The gamblers and thieves from the cities, who gather about all the race-tracks, are a positive objection to quiet families who wish to spend a part of their Summer in a domestic way, drinking the waters and enjoying the rational pleasures of good society. Not a few of the objectionable class have been about here this week, and it is said that a number of robberies have been perpetrated, but sedulously hushed up for the credit of the place. Every exertion is made to keep the roughs away, but it is impossible to do so in all cases. MORRISSEY has caused the arrest and punishment of many of them from time to time, and he still continues to be their most implacable enemy. Two detectives stand constantly by the gate at the race-course with orders to refuse admission to all suspicious characters, and a large reward is offered for the detection of any professional pickpocket found at work on the grounds.

The HUTCHINSON family, who have been making a short sojourn here, gave a parting concert, last evening, in the Congregational Church, and called out a large number of their old friends. It is now thirty years since the first members of the original family gave concerts about here. Only one of the brothers, ASA, is now living, and this present company is his family, familiarly known for thirteen years past as the "Tribe of ASA." Among the new faces at the Congress this forenoon are Matthew Hale Smith, Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, Sir Henry Parker, and Erastus Corning, Jr., of Albany.

LONGFELLOW'S DOINGS.

After much talk and many rumors pro and con, it was finally decided that *Longfellow* will not enter today in the four-mile race for the $1,000 purse, so *Kingfisher* carries off the prize by a walk-over. The apparent exhaustion of *Longfellow* after his race of Friday, and his decided lagging on the homestretch, after, as it turns out, he had been severely spurred, have produced a considerable change of public opinion in regard to him.

Mr. BELMONT offers to bet $10,000, even, that *Kingfisher* beats *Longfellow* in a four-mile race, and cannot find any taker. Mr. HARPER had fully intended to enter his horse for the race today, but was deterred from doing so by unknown reasons. He says he shall enter him for the four-mile race at the August meeting here, and afterward take him home to Kentucky.

For the Consolation Purse, Gen. BUFORD'S *Nellie Gray* was the solitary entry, so that there was but a single race for the last day of the meeting. The result of that race, which was contended by the winners of the meeting for a prize of $500, was rather a surprise, *Abdel Koree* winning, *Tubman* coming in second, *Salina*, the favorite, third, and *Nellie James* last. *Kingfisher* appeared at the appointed time, and galloped three times round the course in a leisurely manner, thereby winning $1,000 for his owner, and *Nellie Gray*, by going around once and a quarter, secured the $600 Consolation Purse for her proprietor, Gen. BUFORD, and thus closing the July meeting of the Saratoga races. I append the summary:

The racing was a disappointment to every one. The Association did everything in its power to make up another race for the day, but without success. The owners of horses here would not enter, for some unaccountable reason, and the Association and the public were obliged to succumb to the inevitable.

THE FIRST RACE.

This was the purse of $500, one mile and an eighth, with a penalty of seven pounds extra for winners during the meeting. There were four entries, viz.: J. A. GRINSTEAD'S ch. c. *Abdel Koree*, carrying 90 pounds; GEO. H. RICE'S b. c. *Tubman*, carrying 97 pounds; A. BELMONT'S ch. m. *Nellie James*, carrying 105 pound, and A. BUFORD'S *Salina*, carrying 87 pounds. The well-known speed of *Salina* coupled with the fact that she carries less weight than the others was sufficient inducement for the knowing ones to invest freely on her; but the pools were small, as indicated by the following quotations:

Salina	$60	$55	$55	$40
Abdel Koree	25	25	20	15
Tubman	20	15	15	10
Nellie James	20	15	15	10
Total	$125	$110	$105	$75

The result, however, was a "cooker" (as Dr. UNDERWOOD expresses it) to the knowing ones, as *Abdel Koree* won it handily, as will be seen from the particulars. The distance being a mile and an eighth, they were started about midway of the homestretch, and, when the signal was given, *Koree* went off first, and *Nellie James* second. As they came past the stand *Koree* was two lengths ahead of *Nellie James*, *Tubman* being third, and *Salina* fourth. As they went round the turn *Abdel Koree* cut out the work in fine style, rushing away four lengths at the quarter-pole, *Nellie James* still being second, one length in advance of *Tubman*, who was two lengths away from *Salina*. Going down the backstretch *Tubman's* rider saw it was no use waiting any longer, and so rushed past *Nellie James*, and taking second place, *Salina* in the meantime going up behind *Tubman*. When they passed the half-mile pole *Koree* was three lengths ahead of *Tubman*, who was two lengths away from *Salina*, she being four lengths from *Nellie James*. As they went round the lower turn, *Tubman* made his run for the race, and closed to within a length of *Abdel Koree*, and finally lapped him at the head of the stretch, but from there *Koree* came away and won by three lengths; *Tubman* second, half a dozen lengths ahead of *Salina*, who was beaten from the start; *Nellie James* was a bad fourth. The time for the distance was 1:57½, which is at the rate of 1:44 to the mile. The following is a summary:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500; for all ages; winners during the meeting, seven pounds extra; one mile and one-eighth:

J. A. Grinstead's ch. c. Abdel Koree, 3 years, by imp. Australian, dam, Rescue, 90 pounds........ 1
Geo. H. Rice's b. c. Tubman, 3 years, by War Dance, dam Lass of Sidney, 97 pounds........ 2
A. Buford's b. f. Salina, by Lexington, dam Lightsome, 87 pounds........ 3
A. Belmont's ch. f. Nellie James, 4 years, by Dollar, dam Fleur de Champs, 105 pounds........ 4

Time—1:57½.

SECOND RACE.

This was, or rather intended to be, a dash of three miles for all ages, the prize being $1,000. Although it was announced on Saturday that *Longfellow* would be entered, his owner changed his mind, and occasioned by his action much comment, as the turfmen were on the *qui vive* to see him and *Kingfisher* in a trial for a long distance, and test their staying qualities. No argument could move JOHN HARPER from his purpose of keeping *Longfellow* in the stable, and thus *Kingfisher* galloped over for the purse.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $1,000; for all ages; three miles.

A. Belmont's b. h. Kingfisher, by Lexington, dam imp. Eltham Lass, by Kingston, 108 pounds........Galloped over

THIRD RACE.

This was the Consolation Purse of $600 for all ages, and was walked over by *Nellie Gray*, she frightening off the other horses.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Consolation Purse of $600; for all ages; horses beaten once during the meeting allowed seven pounds; twice, ten pounds; three times, fifteen pounds; one mile and a quarter.

A Buford's gr. f. Nellie Gray, 3 years, by Commodore, dam by imp. Sovereign, 80 pounds......w. o.

The next race meeting will be at Long Branch, commencing Aug. 1, after which Saratoga will again claim the attention of the public.

NOW FOR THE GAMBLERS.

The Attention of the Police Again Called to the Gambling-Houses—How the Law is Defied.

Now that the Police have again proved what great things they are capable of doing when the peace of the City is threatened by a lawless mob, it is not expecting too much from them to turn to those minor evils with which the community is cursed, but which are none the less important for harm in the aggregate, and call as loudly for suppression. Among the many vices suffered to flourish in New-York, and one which, though attacked several times by the Police, makes its appearance in the same localities with renewed strength, is gambling, which, under the statute, is made a felony. The TIMES has frequently called attention to the alarming impunity with which this vice has been suffered to grow, and daily spread its baleful influence. As late as Monday, July 10, an article appeared in these columns, in which this offense against the laws was clearly set forth, and about forty places were pointed out where the games of faro and keno were carried on with but little attempt at concealment.

It is to be presumed that no immediate action was taken in the matter by Superintendent KELSO, owing to the disturbance that then threatened the City, and subsequent action can be excused from the weighty matters which must have almost exclusively occupied the attention of the force after the outbreak of the riot up to the present time.

There is now no excuse for inaction. As far as our reporters have been able to learn, the places named in the TIMES, with one notable exception, which shall be hereinafter referred to, are still open. A number of gambling-houses might be added to the list mentioned, but enough have been published to prove that the evil exists unchecked, and the task of the Detective Police will be a comparatively easy one to supply the deficiency. The gambling den over the Baxter House, next door to the rear of Wallack's Theatre, however, might be added to the number, as a place to which Police espionage could not be misdirected. This is a ten-cent game, and is open every night, as the TIMES reporter was informed by several of the attachés of a large establishment near by, who had played in the game.

By the way, it was from an individual at the Baxter House that our reporter was erroneously informed that Mr. PATRICK CUFF was the proprietor of a game on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. At the same time the reporter was in no way made aware of the existence of the game over the Baxter House. Through this erroneous information an unintentional injustice was done to a worthy citizen, who declares the belief that a personal enemy maliciously put forth this false and damaging statement. Mr. CUFF states that he has been twenty-one years in public business, at many times owning a half dozen liquor stores in different parts of the City; that he has never had a card played in any store that he has owned, and that he defies any man to say that he ever saw card-playing in any of his places of business. He cannot play cards and don't know the name of a card in the pack. He says that he has never visited a faro bank in his life, and has never seen a game played. Upon careful inquiry, it was found that there was no game over Mr. CUFF's house, and a correction was made the next day, to which we are glad to be able to add Mr. CUFF's statement given above. This error was the sole one in the long list of gambling-houses published, and it is hoped that Superintendent KELSO will carefully peruse the list prepared for his attention, and add to the laurels he gained on the memorable 12th, by a brilliant and well-executed raid upon those enemies of morality, who bear the device of the "Tiger."

OBITUARY.

William Mitchell, U. S. N.

Commander WM. MITCHELL, of the United States Navy, died in Washington, D. C., on Sunday last, after a brief illness. This distinguished officer was born in the District of Columbia and was appointed to the navy Sept. 24, 1841. From 1841 to 1844 he was attached to the frigate *Delaware*, of the Brazil Squadron; from 1844 to 1847 he was with the Pacific Squadron on board the frigate *Congress*; and from 1847 to 1849 he was with the same vessel on the East India Squadron. He was promoted to Passed Midshipman Aug. 10, 1847; from 1849 to 1852 he served on the mail steamer *Ohio*, and was off the coast of Brazil in the brig *Bainbridge* from 1853 to 1855. He was commissioned as Lieutenant Sept. 14, 1855, and from that time to 1858 was on special duty at Washington. From 1858 to the beginning of the war he was on the Home Squadron with the steam-sloop *Brooklyn*. His commission as Lieutenant-Commander was received July 16, 1862, and he was then put upon ordnance duty at the Washington Navy-yard until 1864. On March 3, 1865, he was commissioned Commander, and was the same year put upon the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. He was afterward an Inspector at the Navy-yard, Washington, until Jan. 11, 1865, when he left the active service, since which time he has been upon the retired list.

Frank C. Birney.

Ensign FRANK C. BIRNEY, of the United States Navy, died on Sunday at Mount Holly Springs, Penn. He was the eldest son of Major-Gen. DAVID B. BIRNEY, and had only entered his twenty-second year at the time of his early decease. He was a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, to which he was appointed by President LINCOLN a short time before his death, entering the Academy July 25, 1865. He passed creditably through the full four years' course, graduating number thirty-three in a class of eighty cadets, June 4, 1869, and was assigned to the *Sabine*, and afterward transferred to the *Franklin*, Commodore RODGERS' flag-ship of the European Fleet. He was soon after promoted as Ensign, but failing health, resulting from exposure on shipboard, compelled his return home, and, after a Winter of fruitless struggle against disease, at Aiken, S. C., Ensign BIRNEY returned North only to linger a little longer and die. He will be buried beside his gallant and distinguished father, at Woodlands, with the usual naval honors. The service has lost a bright and promising officer, and a large circle of friends mourn the early death of one whom they had learned to esteem and love.

Gen. Butler's Object—Views of a Republican Paper.

From the Boston Transcript, July 17.

The Butler Pronunciamento will be regarded with especial disfavor by the honest men composing the backbone of the Republican party in Massachusetts. Irrespective of political divisions, the people of this Commonwealth have never evinced much confidence in Gen. BUTLER. They may have consented to use him for certain ends, but all the time there has existed an instinctive feeling that he would be true to them only so long as his personal interests dictated. This sentiment is deep-seated, and has not been weakened by the Congressional career of the Essex representative. It has been for some time apparent that Massachusetts was selected as the field in which Gen. BUTLER would endeavor to regain a part of the influence he had lost in the nation. His purpose is to secure the indorsement of the people of the whole State, and so heal up the wounds caused by constant quarreling with his peers in Congress. This is a decidedly Butlerian expedient, and would be highly commended in sporting circles for its reversal of all the ordinary rules of political morality. But among Republicans there is still some regard for principle and decency. They were not brought up in the school which believes that the chief magistracy of the Commonwealth should be conferred as a certificate of character, or to restore impaired influence, and to recover a position lost by past recklessness. They will be fully prepared to act upon such ideas at the right time, and will stamp with their emphatic condemnation the doctrine that the gubernatorial chair should be "sought" by all the means deemed "proper" by a politician not over-scrupulous in the selection of his agencies.

The Lake Superior Trade.

From the Detroit Post.

This is a subject of vital importance to our business men. Recent events in connection with the opening of the St. Paul and Lake Superior Railroad, and the pushing forward of the Northern Pacific, have drawn the attention of the commercial cities of the Eastern sea-board to the traffic of that region. Nothing in the signs of the times has been more apparent this season than the tremendous exertion put forth by the great Atlantic cities to grasp and control the trade of Lake Superior. For this purpose Boston purchased the steamers of the Northern Transportation Company, and now has a through line over the Vermont Central Railroad and the lake steamers to Duluth. Philadelphia is reaching forward through the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad to the same centre, and is now expending more than $1,000,000 on docks and elevators in the harbor of Erie, where the Pennsylvania men hope to transfer from water to rail the wheat and other products of the North-west. Baltimore is perfecting the Ohio division of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and is preparing to make Sandusky one important entrepôt for the commerce of the lakes. The line of steamers to be established between Sandusky and Duluth will represent the lively interest which Baltimore feels in the distribution of the immense traffic that will be poured eastward over the Northern Pacific line. New-York City is already strongly represented by the Central and Erie Railways, and the great lines of steamers which those two corporations already have afloat on the lakes. The result cannot fail to give a new importance to the cities along the southern shore of Lake Erie. The settlement of the immense tracts of rich country between Duluth and Puget Sound will open up a new market for manufactured goods and material supplies of every kind, and though Cleveland can hardly expect to become a leading entrepôt for grain, it must derive an important accession to its prosperity from the new markets about to be opened to our manufacturers and merchants.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

Suicide of a Suspected Wife in Brooklyn—Attempted Suicide of her Brother-in-Law.

After sunset last night, Officers ROACH and SMITH, of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, while on their way through Ferry-place, heard, in one of the by-ways, the groans of a person evidently in distress. On examining the matter, they found the sufferer to be a German, named HENRY FONDEME, about twenty-five years of age, lying at the point of death from the effects of poison which he had taken about two hours previous. They at once took the unfortunate to the hospital, where he informed them that he had only been in this country about six months, and that during the greater part of that time he had lived with his brother CARL, at No. 143 Carroll-street. Within the last few weeks, however, he added, his brother began to suspect that there was an improper intimacy existing between him and his (CARL's) wife. This had the effect of driving HENRY to the point of distraction, and he resolved to terminate his own existence. His mind, however, was not made up on that point until noon, yesterday, at which time, to his horror, he learned that CARL's wife, stung by the thought of doubt existing in the mind of her husband as to her fidelity, had poisoned herself, and was lying stiff in the grasp of death. This, he said, proved too much for him, and his only thought was to get rid of life.

On hearing this tale, the officers repaired at once to the house named, and there, in the presence of the wife's dead body, they had the fullest verification of the strange story. The husband, whose jealousy had brought about this state of affairs, was nowhere to be found, and fears are entertained that he, too, may have put a violent end to his life. Certain it is that up to a late hour last night no trace of him could be found about the City.

That there was any foundation for the fatal jealousy HENRY stoutly denied. He said that his brother had always been of a distrustful disposition, and that this was but one of many evil results that had flowed from it. Up to 12 o'clock last night, despite all the efforts of the medical attendants, the life of HENRY was still in a precarious condition.

The Ware Murder—New Trial Granted.

The case of JOHN WARE, who was convicted in Camden County for murdering his father last Fall, came before the Court of Errors and Appeals, in Trenton, yesterday. The trial occupied several weeks, and the theory of insanity set up by the defendant's counsel failed to secure an acquittal. WARE was convicted, and was sentenced to be hanged on the 5th of May. The Court of Errors granted a writ in the meantime, and the motion for a new trial was argued. Chancellor ZABRISKIE yesterday delivered the decision of the Court granting a new trial. This decision was made upon the ground that the testimony of SAMUEL C. CAMPION, impeaching his wife's character for truth and veracity, was illegally excluded by Judge WOODHULL, who presided in WARE's trial. The vote was 9 to 3 in favor of a new trial, Judges BEDLE, DALRYMPLE, and CLEMENT voting in the minority. The next trial will take place at the October term of the Camden County Court. The prisoner, who is said to be still unrepentant, is confined in the jail at Camden.

Furious Driving—Arrests by the Mounted Police.

Last night two arrests were made by officers of the mounted squad for reckless and furious driving in Sixth-avenue. Mr. E. N. CROW, livery-stable keeper, of Varick-street, was stopped near Forty-first-street by Officer MICHAEL DOHERTY. He was driving a fine team of grays and was accompanied by his wife. He refused to listen to the call of the officer, and driving his horses full against DOHERTY, nearly unhorsed him. Mr. CROW was locked up in the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house. BARNEY WILLIAMS, of the Bowery, was likewise arrested for furious driving in the same avenue, and was also locked up.

Brutal Outrage.

Yesterday morning, while car No. 31, of the Fourth-avenue line, was passing the corner of Eighteenth-street, DENNIS HOUSEY, newsboy, nine years of age, said to reside at No. 129 Mott-street, and to be the principal support of a widowed mother, attempted to get upon the platform to sell his papers. The conductor, named GEORGE HODGGAN, violently pushed the little fellow, who fell upon the track, and received severe injuries. He was taken home by the Police. The inhuman conduct of certain conductors to these poor but industrious little waifs deserves severest censure. This case will probably be made an example of, for future reference.

Mystery in Rockland County.

ISAAC CULLEN, a laborer employed on the Northern Railway of New-Jersey, came yesterday morning to Hoboken and was admitted to the Police station for lodging and medical attendance. His face and the upper part of his body were lacerated with gunshot wounds. He stated that on the night preceding he was shot by several men whom he did not know, at Nannet, in Rockland County. PATRICK MACMAHON who attempted to rescue him by carrying him away, was also shot. The wounded man is to be admitted to St. Michaels Hospital. Meantime it is suspected that there has been a burglary committed in Rockland County, and that the burglar took away some buckshot.

Serious Base-Ball Affray.

At 8 o'clock last night the Police of the Twenty-eighth Precinct found LUKE DEIGNAN, eighteen years of age, at No. 4 Sullivan-street, in an evidently dangerous condition, from a severe wound on the head. His companions stated that while engaged in a ball-match at the Champion Ball-grounds, in Jersey City, at about 4 o'clock, an altercation arose between DEIGNAN and WM. MACKIN, during which the latter struck the former a tremendous blow with a bat upon his head. MACKIN was arrested in Jersey City, and the wounded man was sent in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital.

Affrays.

At 9 o'clock last night, WM. MORSE, a colored man, residing at No. 16 Grand-street, was brought to the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house insensible from a blow by a club in the hands of an unknown man, at the above place.

MICHAEL BRENNAN, of No. 316 Rivington-street, at 10 o'clock last night, was severely cut on the head by a club in the hands of JOHN TRIMBLE, in Cannon, near Delancey-street.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Upon the petition of property-holders in the vicinity of Union-square the heavy, high iron-railing which is now encircling the park there will soon be taken down and sold at public auction. The walks of the park will be rearranged in serpentine form but with a general directness not to inconvenience any one who may want to cross the park hurriedly, and in almost a direct line from one side to the other. The fountain will be improved, and flowers and shrubs will be added to heighten the general picturesqueness of the scene.

Last night about 9 o'clock, opposite the TIMES office, the glare of an immense calcium light and the rumbling of a couple of immense stages, each drawn by four prancing chargers, and filled with a motley crew of boys and men, the distinguishing feature of whose habiliments was cloth caps, attracted the attention of a considerable number of passersby who wondered what all this could mean. A large sign on each stage had painted upon it in mystical characters, "P. J. McLaughlin Chowder Club." They had been having a good time.

The beautiful schooner yacht *Resolute*, now rapidly approaching completion at the ship-yard of Mr. CARLL, at City Island, is a perfect picture of grace and beauty. She is built more with regard to strength and comfort than elegance. Her spars are well selected, and taper to nicety. The *Resolute* is the yacht of a gentleman in New-York who prefers spending the hot days of the Summer with his family in a good, stanch and, at the same time, graceful craft upon the blue billow, rather than on the heated sands of a sea-side retreat.

Near Abingdon-square, yesterday, a lady who had just left a Bleecker-street car at that point was seen to run frantically after it for two or three blocks, during which time two other cars stopped for her. At last she met a policeman, to whom she communicated something. He at once started after the car, shouting and waving his club. Very soon he returned with a small satchel in his hand, which he handed to the lady. She had left it in the car. His gallantry is worthy of commendation.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT, the following cases were disposed of: JOHN M. FLETCHER, indicted for felonious assault, discharged, the complainant not appearing; JAMES ROGERS, grand larceny, discharged; BERNARD MCQUILLEN, eighteen months State Prison, grand larceny; HUGH MCCANN, three years and six months, grand larceny. The Court then took a recess until Tuesday next.

MARY MULLEN, of No. 183 Cedar-street, while at work in the eating-saloon at the corner of Greenwich and Cortlandt streets, yesterday, was accidentally shot in the side and arm by ELIZA HENDERSON, who was arrested by Sergt. OATES, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, with CHARLES KISSEL, a clerk in the saloon, and both were held yesterday by Justice HOGAN until the affair can be fully investigated. The wounds are not considered dangerous.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN in the case of EDWARD J. S. GAFFNEY, of No. 222 West Twenty-fifth-street, a sergeant of Company H, Ninth Regiment, who committed suicide on Sunday last by cutting his throat. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts, all of which have been published in the TIMES. The funeral took place at Rondout yesterday, and was very largely attended. The body was interred in the Catholic cemetery at that place.

A. C. BEATTY, formerly an officer in the Secret Service, under Col. WHITELY, was arraigned before Commissioner SHIELDS last evening, charged in connection with a member of the Bar, with conspiracy to black-mail. BEATTY was held for examination until 11 o'clock today, and his accomplice, by consent of the District-Attorney, was released on his recognizance.

An old man, in Broadway, is daily selling specimens of "the Resurrection Plant." It is a native of California, where it may be found on rocks and mountains. It is to all appearance a dry mass of leaves and roots, which, on being placed in a glass of water, will gradually unfold, and in about an hour what seemed dead becomes a most beautiful fern-like plant, of a brownish-green color.

HENRY SEABOLD and MARK CROQUET were committed yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, for stealing 2,000 pounds of paper, valued at $400, from VERNON & CO., No. 65 Duane-street, by whom they were employed. PATRICK MAGUIRE, a junk-dealer, who bought the paper, was committed, in default of $2,000 bail, for receiving stolen property.

Forty inmates of disreputable houses on Canal-street, near the Bowery, were held in $500 each by Justice SCOTT, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday. The following were held in $1,000 each to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house: Molly Lorenzo, Mary Lamer, Adam Lower, George Speizer, August Will, Eliza Kesler, and Rose Whitman.

JOHN HEGEMAN, who was arrested several days ago by Detective HEIDELBERG for passing forged checks on the American Exchange National Bank for small amounts, was committed, yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, on complaints made by AUGUSTUS DOLL, No. 124 Hester-street, and GEORGE P. HOWARTH, of No. 349 Broadway.

Yesterday Central Park was thronged with visitors to an unusual extent. The carriages were crowded, many people waiting their turns at the entrances for chances to ride. Over 200 persons dined at the Mount St. Vincent House, which seems to have become the chief resting-place for all the *habitués*.

The Executive Committee of the Society of the Army of the James invite all officers and privates, who were attached to that army in the field, and who are not members of the Society, to the public exercises to be held at Apollo Hall, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway, at 1 P. M. today, (Wednesday.)

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning Patrolman DITMAR, Fifteenth Precinct, when on post in West Eleventh-street, had his attention attracted to a basket in the area of No. 103, in which he found an infant about two weeks old quietly sleeping. It was wrapped in some old linen, and had nothing about it to show the parentage.

It is confidently expected now that the ocean race for the "Wallack Cup" will be postponed until after the regular August cruise of the New-York yacht club. This is the decision which it is expected will be made at a meeting of the Club, which will be called for the purpose in a few days at the Club-rooms.

Although the time for picnics has fully set set in the weather is not always "all that could be desired," which happened to be the case with the projected picnic of the old Washington Continental Guard, Capt. J. P. LANSING, in consequence of which it has been postponed until the 5th of September.

While attempting to jump upon one of the Hudson River Railroad trains under headway, at Fifty-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue, yesterday afternoon, MICHAEL WRICKERT, of No. 529 West Thirty-third-street, had his right foot cut to pieces, and the heel of the left foot cut off. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The non-commissioned officers of the Fifth Regiment will engage today in sharp-shooting practice at Hamilton Park, for which special arrangements have been made by a Committee appointed for that purpose. All the other National Guard regiments should follow their example.

Yesterday, one JACOB SELLICH was committed by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, on a charge of being concerned in stealing 484 muskrat skins and fifty sets of muskrat, collars and cuffs, valued altogether at $220, from CHARLES H. LOWERRE, No. 496 Broadway.

The bronze statue, "The Angel of the Croton," designed by Miss STEBBINS and cast by VON MULLER, of Munich, has arrived at this port. It will surmount the fountain now in course of erection on the esplanade in the Central Park. The estimated cost of the fountain is $150,000.

The portrait of Gov. HOFFMAN, which presided as a tutelary divinity over an Irishman's bar-room in Eighth-avenue, near Thirtieth-street, may now be seen hanging in the same old place, turned upside down, in token of the revolution of "Dimmycratic" sentiment with regard to him.

Yesterday afternoon ROBERT HENRY, forty years of age, while at work on the third floor of JOHNSTON & SON's sugar-house, at No. 438 West Sixteenth-street, fell through the hatchway to the cellar, and sustained severe injuries. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Yesterday afternoon, THOMAS MACHAELO, colored, a native of Spain, residing at No. 199 Prince-street, while temporarily demented, sprung from the second story window of his house into the front area, and was almost instantly killed.

In the plans for the Battery Park, it is provided that Castle Garden shall be connected with Pier No. 1, by a roadway, so that emigrants can pass out from the depot into the City without swarming into the park, as has been heretofore the custom.

A curious pipe is exhibited in the window of a cigar-store in Broadway, near Twenty-fifth-street. It is said to have belonged to King THEODORE, and to have been taken by a party of English soldiers during the Abyssinian war.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Brussels*, from New-York, July 8, arrived at Liverpool on Monday, the 17th inst., at 5 P. M., making the run from port to port in nine days, and to Queenstown in a little over eight days.

The schooner Madison Holmes, Capt. BAYLES, which arrived here yesterday, made the passage from New-York to Jacksonville and back in nineteen days, considered the best time on record for a sailing vessel.

The report that a party of yachtsmen, belonging to the Oceanic Club of Jersey City, were drowned on Sunday last, by the upsetting of the yacht *Jessie*, is incorrect. The crew were rescued by the yawl of a passing schooner.

The Board of Officers charged with preparing new army regulations, met yesterday at Head-quarters in Houston-street, but adjourned without transacting any business of importance.

At Fulton Ferry the scenes morning and night are of the most exciting and disagreeable description. It is one thing to pay the fare and quite another to get across the river.

At the Union Park, on Sixty-third-street and East River, the Benevolent Society of the North German Bund No. 1, held a picnic yesterday, which was largely attended.

An immense quantity of cigars are manufactured in New-York and thence shipped to Havana, where they are reboxed and branded and returned to this City as Havana cigars.

Affairs have resumed their normal appearance at Police Head-quarters after the scenes of excitement which have been occurring there for the past week. The sensation of the riot is over.

At 10 o'clock last night Dr. NUGENT, the medical attendant of BARBARA CORRIDE, pronounced her condition to be hopeless. She seemed to be rapidly sinking into death.

It is said that a quantity of stone which has been lying in the Sandy Hook fort during the past few years, is being sold to the Brooklyn Bridge Company.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, WM. STECK, thirty years of age, was overcome by the heat, and was sent to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house.

The ship *Palmerston*, which has been detained at Quarantine for the past ten days, landed her passengers yesterday at Castle Garden.

ERNEST DANSCHKE was committed yesterday by Commissioner DAVENPORT for examination, on a charge of selling unstamped cigars.

A merchant on Eighteenth-street, who declines being called a rum-seller, announces himself as a dealer in "foreign and domestic wet-goods."

Senator H. L. SWORDS, of Louisiana, Ex-Senator IRA HARRIS, of Albany, and J. P. SOUTHWORTH, Attorney-General, of Alabama, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commodore KILTY, of the United States Navy, Congressman WILLIAM H. BARNUM, of Connecticut, and Hon. ROBERT H. PRUYN, of Albany, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Gov. HARRISON REED, of Florida, and Lieut.-Commander ROBESON, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Controller NICHOLS, of Albany, and F. P. DE SUAREZ, Consul-General of Bolivia at London, are at the Hoffman House.

Commander AULICK, of the United States Navy, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

The Countess DE BARNUELOS of Spain is at the Everett House.

Capt. COOK, of the steamer *Russia*, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. E. W. HINKS is at the Albermarle Hotel.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, JAMES CREGAN, six years of age, and residing at No. 557 Greenwich-street, was knocked down, run over, and seriously injured by a horse and cart driven by LEANDER BRIGGS, of No. 64 Rutger-street. The horse had been frightened by the elevated railway train.

BROOKLYN.

The funeral of CLINTON GILBERT, the United States gauger, who was shot by the illicit whisky men of the Fifth Ward on Friday last, will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon, from the Baptist Church, at the corner of Washington and Gates avenues. All the members of the Revenue Department will be present, and a guard of honor from the Fourteenth Regiment will accompany the remains to their final resting-place in Green-Wood. The head-quarters of the revenue authorities, on Court-street, were draped in mourning, yesterday, on account of the event. Resolutions of regret for Mr. GILBERT's death were passed on Monday night, both by the Ninth Ward Republican Club and the War Veterans' Union Club, of both which organizations the deceased was a member.

At an early hour yesterday morning PATRICK MCNALLY, private watchman on Dean-street, saw a couple of burglars attempt to enter the house on the corner of Carleton-avenue; without giving any alarm he went to an adjoining house, got a revolver, returned and fired upon them. One of them was struck in the leg, but the other escaped unhurt. They both managed to elude capture. There was nothing stolen from the house.

Yesterday afternoon GEORGE L. COOK, a middle-aged man, residing at No. 177 Johnson-street, attempted to commit suicide in a retired portion of the City Park, by swallowing a quantity of bed-bug poison. Before the mixture had made much headway in his system, however, he repented of his design, and reported what he had done to the authorities of the City Hospital, who promptly plied him with a stomach-pump and other remedies, which resulted in saving his life.

HIGHAM and WYLIE, two of the members of the Mutual Base-ball Club who participated in the disgraceful assault made upon the "Haymakers" at the Union Grounds, last week, were brought before Justice WALSH, yesterday, and held in $500 bail to answer.

WM. SMITH, of No. 384 South Second-street, while at work yesterday morning in the toy factory at the corner of South Eleventh-street and Third-avenue, had the arteries of his right arm severed by a circular saw. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

ANNIE CLARK, a girl twelve years of age, residing at No. 4 Concord-place, was, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, run over by a wagon driven by BERNARD LANE, on Third-avenue, near Twentieth-street, and badly injured about the legs.

A few days ago the Park Commissioners received a large consignment of rare plants from Surrey, England, to be used for the decoration of Prospect Park. Among them are several fine specimen of the yew, the holly and Scotch fir.

About 11 o'clock on Monday night, Dr. W. F. SWALM, of No. 68 Lafayette-avenue, was knocked down in DeKalb-avenue, near Elliot-place, by four unknown men, and robbed of a gold watch worth $180. The thieves made their escape.

The Williamsburg Masonic Board of Relief hold a grand promenade concert and *bal Champêtre* at Myrtle-avenue Park this evening. Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band furnishes the music.

To-morrow afternoon the Masonic Board of Relief of the Eastern District will hold their annual picnic in Myrtle-avenue Park. The proceeds will be devoted to charitable purposes.

LONG ISLAND.

The work of filling up the swamps adjacent to the Flushing and North-side Railroad at Hunter's Point is fast progressing, and at the present rate of speed may be entirely finished in about ten days. This much-needed abatement of a perfect nuisance has been loudly called for by residents in the vicinity, as the stench arising therefrom was anything but pleasing to the olfactories.

The Long Island crops have never in years before presented such a promising aspect as at present. The frequent showers of last week and the slight decrease of temperature has been very favorable to the growth of hay, grain and vegetables. The farmers are now harvesting their wheat and rye, which are equal (in quality and quantity) if not superior to the growth of many years past.

JOHN HAHNEMAN, a resident of Bushwick, was badly injured yesterday from the reckless conduct of a companion in handling a gun. Both men were engaged in shooting woodcock in the woods at Freeport, Long Island, when the accident occurred. HAHNEMAN left his companion for a short time to recover his dog, and returning by a circuitous route, just arrived in time to receive a portion of a discharge of shot which his companion aimed at a bird.

On motion of BENJAMIN W. DOWNING, District-Attorney of Queens County, Justice TAPPEN appointed on Monday morning HENRY C. PLATT, Hon. CHARLES DURYEA, of Huntington, and WILLIAM S. MCGOWAN, Commissioners in the matter of the projected railroad between Newtown and Flushing.

The Common Council of Long Island City held a regular meeting at Schwalenberg's Hall, Dutch Kills, yesterday, at 5 o'clock P. M. The flagging of Sixth-street, and the appointment of the several Committees on Public Works, were the principal questions before the Board.

JOHN H. FLEMMING, the lad who was so fearfully burned and cut by pouring powder from a soda-water bottle on to a lighted wad, at Riverhead, on the Fourth, died on Sunday. For a week previous he had shown symptoms of lockjaw, which gradually increased, terminating in death.

Mrs. GLEASON, of Garden-street, Flushing, was fined $30 by Justice QUARTERMAN for selling liquor without a license, but refused to pay it until she was ordered to be locked up. A few such fines will be likely to put an end to the violation of the Excise law.

Prof. GUNNING lectures this evening at the Congregational Church, Riverhead, on "The Origin of Species—Is a Monkey the Beginning of a Man?" A large number of tickets have been sold for the entertainment.

The colored citizens of Flushing contemplate a Harvest Home Festival at St. Ronan's Well the 1st of August. Every preparation is being made to make the occasion as pleasant as possible.

Two men were fined $5 each in Flushing, yesterday, by Justice QUARTERMAN for allowing their dogs to run unmuzzled.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Tax Collector of Southfield has finished his collections and has "sworn off" about $13,000 as uncollectable. The Collector of Middletown is still vigorously at work collecting, and says he will show a better collection than has been shown for many years.

The congregations of the Rinsley Methodist Church, of Stapleton, and the Reformed Church, of New-Brighton, will have their annual excursion, to-morrow, to Newburg, by the steamer *Josephine*. The Committee have engaged the Eleventh Regiment Band.

GEORGE WILKINS was committed yesterday afternoon, by Judge KILPATRICK, on the charge of feloniously assaulting his wife, NORA, on Monday night last, by striking her over the head with a gridiron, causing what is deemed a fatal wound.

Gen. WARD, the Treasurer of the village of Edgewater, has given as sureties the following gentlemen: JACOB H. VANDERBILT, WILLIAM B. DUNCAN, EDWARD KING, DWIGHT TOWNSEND, W. S. NICHOLAS and F. H. MYER.

THOMAS NORTHROP, aged thirteen years, was accidentally drowned, yesterday, while bathing in the Kills, near Sailors' Snug Harbor.

The New-Brighton Fire Engine Company No. 4 had their annual excursion, yesterday, on the steamer *Josephine*, to Newburg.

The horse-disease has shown itself on some parts of the Island, a few animals having recently died in the town of Westfield.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Board of Education of Morrisania, Monday evening, Messrs. ROBERT MCPARLAN and JAMES FINNEGAN resumed their seats as members, Mr. WEAVER, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, having dismissed the charges against them. The business of the Board went on as usual. The necessity of erecting another school-house in the Melrose District was considered, and a committee was appointed to select a suitable site.

JOHN HIPP, GUSTAVE FREYER and CONRAD WEISSE were each held to bail in the sum of $500, yesterday, to answer a charge of riotous conduct in the village of West-Farms.

NEW-JERSEY.

The meeting of the Board of Public Works, of Jersey City, yesterday, was attended by all the members except Commissioner STARTUP. A report was received from the Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings, in which the subject of the erection of public baths was alluded to. The committee did not deem it advisable to erect baths at this time for the reason no suitable place could be found.

Yesterday afternoon the postponed regatta of the Jersey City Yacht Club was held, the boats starting from the New-Jersey Central Pier. Fifteen boats started—the *Undine*, *Virginia*, *Knight Templar* and *Eclipse*, of the first class; of the second class, *Sophia*, *Blossom*, *Ada* and *Syskie*, and of the third class, *Irene*, *Comet*, *Henrietta*, *Zephyr*, *Nellie* and *Gazelle*.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Newark purchased the Park Presbyterian Church for $50,000, the transfer being completed yesterday. The property was bought by Mr. F. S. MACKIN for the Universalist congregation, but the latter society failed to raise the money to pay for it.

The New-Jersey State Temperance Alliance will meet at Newark today. Delegates are expected from all parts of the State. There will be a mass meeting in the evening, and speeches are expected from Ex-Gov. HAINES, Hon. JOHN HILL, Professor BUTZ and others.

In the Hudson County Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, MICHAEL HALEY and PATRICK BRENNAN, two boys, about sixteen years of age, were sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Snake Hill, for breaking into the house of WM. ROSSER, in East Newark.

DUNINGTON, the burglar who was shot a few nights since while robbing the residence of Mr. POINIER, in Newark, has been sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

The Court of Errors and Appeals affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of JANE CUFF against the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company yesterday.

The heaviest peach-train of the season arrived by the New-Jersey Railroad yesterday—seventy-seven cars containing 38,000 baskets.

Mayor RICORD, of Newark, has signed the ordinance for the paving of South Broad-street.

[Advertisement.]

A ROBBERY OF $3,000,000 BROUGHT HOME TO THE TAMMANY RING.

See the NEW-YORK TIMES of TO-MORROW, July 20, for a statement compiled from CONTROLLER CONNOLLY'S SECRET BOOKS, showing the amounts paid for the repair of the City armories. The figures given are copied directly from CONNOLLY'S own accounts, and cannot be contradicted or explained away.

This is the most important and direct proof yet furnished of the rogueries committed by CONNOLLY and his Tammany allies.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Iowa	July 19	New-York	Glasgow.
Minnesota	July 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	July 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	July 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Frankfort	July 20	New-York	Bremen.
City of Brooklyn	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Humboldt	July 22	New-York	Stettin.
Europa	July 22	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR HAVANA.			
Missouri	July 20	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Minnesota*, at 12 M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid letters*, on Pier No. 46 North River, until 1:50 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 18—*In steam-ship Russia, from Liverpool.*—S. Horner, Mr. and Mrs. L. Wells, O. Prease, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hunt, R. C. Neave, de La Poer, L. Howenstein, Mrs. L. Howenstein, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Spencer, Miss C. Smith, Miss E. Smith, Miss E. A. Galloway, Mrs. Spencer's maid, Mrs. Bowen's maid, Mrs. Rathbones, Mrs. Dunlop, L. Howenstein, Master Howenstein, Mr. and Mrs. Woolworth, Miss Kreusman, J. B. Inglish, J. M. Teflasnez, Samuel Wood, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith, 3 children and maid, E. M. Johnson, H. J. Dernnercy, Miss Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. Durand, Miss Durand, J. Durand, Jr., P. Robbins, G. Robbins, Mrs. E. D. Shepard, Master Charles Shepard, child and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Blain, Lieut.-Commander Marvin, Mrs. Marvin, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Lovell, Mr. Broaders, Mr. Begnotti, Chas. G. Hayes, W. Schaus, Miss Street, Miss Schaus, R. Butler, Mr. Galthal, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Bouduin, W. Cohen, W. S. Crane, Chas. Every, S. S. Chase, Alex. Dugan, Mr. Durand, W. H. Lent, Countess de Bennelos, Mlle. Bennelos, Mrs. E. A. Bosene, Mlle. J. Bennelos, J. Samles, Mr. Congreve, H. Dohman, Mr. Schoene, E. Barton, G. Cramston, S. H. Levy, E. Wheelock, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Woodward, J. H. Ransom, W. H. Deveries, Mr. Rices and man servant, H. Cornaschisch, A. Gilling, Robert Man, Major Rathbone and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, J. Pratt, G. C. Ward, R. J. Hood, L. J. Brush, C. Brisciani, L. Juselini, G. Stoffel, R. J. Charles, F. W. Webb, Alfred Cross, F. F. Wilson, Mr. Straham, Mr. and Mrs. W. Timbridge and infant, Mr. Adams, J. H. Anderson, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Elsmore, Jas. Ryan, Prof. Saxtorpt, Capt. Leavitt, Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick, J. McGregor Adams, Mrs. Adams and 2 daughters, James Robertson, H. E. Tompkins, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, H. L. Ward, B. P. Howe, Chas. Boss, Geo. Boss, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ellison and 2 sons, Miss L. Thomas, Miss B. Thomas, Mr. Rosenbaum, J. Cartledge, W. Bean, J. W. Keep, H. Cermischi, Mr. Duret, N. Deys, E. R. Johnnes, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. de Witt, Mrs. Bennett, Miss Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, H. E. Smith, A. Simmonds, A. Hunt, G. P. West, Dr. O. P. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Sam. Torrance, P. Lewis, A. S. Agelasto, Mr. Galatti, G. West, Jr., J. H. White, Mr. Hilley, Robert Martin, Mr. Rice, G. A. Clark, R. J. Robert, W. A. Bell, P. White.

JULY 18.—*In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.*—B. K. Mills, H. Gotsell, Mr. Reese, Mr. Bamfield, Miss E. Marshall, Miss E. Marshall 2d, T. Halbhaus, J. Adams, G. Whittworth, E. Pooley, J. Connell and wife, Miss Connell, J. P. Farrell, J. Hackett, T. S. Bond, Mr. Wilson, R. Flood, J. Hanley, D. Carrigan, T. McStave, J. E. J. Grainger, W. H. Hall, W. Watt, Mrs. Peacock, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. A. G. Gray, H. Harrison, J. O'Donohue, Mr. Fieldhouse and wife, Mr. Bennett, J. Newlson, C. Lane, R. Williamson, O. H. Morris, Mr. Weise, C. Henwood, Miss S. A. Taylor, M. Thompson, H. E. Thompson, J. Collins, J. Collins 2d, J. A. Badeau, Mrs. E. Simons, Miss Simons, Mrs. Blake, Rev. E. W. Unangst, wife and 5 children, Dorcas Hodge, Rev. M. Miller, J. Miller, J. E. Overlaugh, J. Fitzpatrick, J. Maguire and wife, J. McLaughlin, M. Fitzgerald, H. Quigg, T. Palmer.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—Mr. Train and wife, Mrs. Carter, Miss Carter, Dr. Sullivan, Mrs. John Tilton, Mrs. Adams, A. G. Gaw, Miss Bailey, J. A. Rowland, P. Ward, Miss Ward, Mr. Fowler and wife, L. R. Wadley, W. A. Fry, Miss Mary Foster, Mrs. F. Adams, Miss M. Turner, S. D. Dixon, S. Menhard, J. R. Childs, F. R. Symons, R. Elliott, Miss Mary Ford, Miss Fontain, Mrs. Isaac Perkins, H. W. Butler, Mrs. Elswald, Mrs. Wallace, J. F. Brown, wife and servant, Mr. Dantin, Miss Julia C. Smith, D. W. Douglass, T. E. Fell and wife, Miss Davis, Mr. Beatchley, W. B. C. Duryee, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Herron, 3 children and servant, Mrs. Dr. Mitchell, E. H. Cohen, Jr., Mr. Dautin, J. A. Huger, J. H. Putnam and wife, Rev. C. C. Prendergast, H. Becket, J. C. Padleford, and 11 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:44 | Sun sets.....7:27 | Moon sets....9:03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.9:05 | Gov. Island..9:54 | Hell Gate...11:16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 18.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Vandalia, (N. G.,) Franzen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; S. C. Walker, Sherrin, Philadelphia; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia; Philadelphia, Jones, Philadelphia.

Ships Jessore, (Br.,) Sandford, Liverpool; Thomas Harward, Baker, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Faith, (Br.,) Gouley, Quebec, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Capella, (Norw.,) Mangor, Cronstadt, Funch, Edye & Co.; Njord, (Norw.,) Swendsen, Stettin, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Providence, (Br.,) Coalfleet, Rotterdam; St. Mary, Hallowell, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Mary C. Dyer, Hopkins, Genoa, Bartram Bros.; C. Geddie, (Br.,) McKenzie, Pictou, N. S., Duncan McColl; Brilliant, Sprague, Barcelona, James W. Elwell & Co.; Jane Adeline, Hutchinson, Cardenas, J. Henry; Chancellor, (Br.,) Coffin, Hamilton, Bermuda, Ruger Bros.

Brigs Mary Gibbs, Whittemore, Dunkirk, (France,) Thompson & Hunter; Annie Vail, (Br.,) Laidlaw, ——, N. S., G. A. Phillips & Collins; Mary, (Br.,) Morrish, St. Johns, N. F., G. H. Brewer; Wm. Gordon, (Br.,) Fisher, Pictou, G. H. Brewer; Azalea, (Br.,) Harvey, St. Johns, N. F., Bruce & Co.; Fortuna, (Portuguese,) Borda, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brunn; Oliver Cutts, (Br.,) Nelson, Port au Prince, R. Murray, Jr.

Schrs. Equator, (Br.,) Ranney, Aux Cayes, B. J. Wenberg; Isabella, Burton, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; My Rover, Brown, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; Mahaska, Bunker, Wilmington, N. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Abbie Ingalls, Ingalls, Philadelphia; James K. Polk, Bulkley, Hartford; J. S. Foreman, Carpenter, New-Haven; H. V. Crandall, (Br.,) Pettis, Halifax, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Howard Macomber, Williams, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Bro.; Nelly Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., W. K. Hinman & Co.; Traveler, Hodges, Richmond, Va., Evans, Ball & Co.; E. Brown, Robbins, Boston.

Sloop Eliza Jane, Cowans, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool July 6, and Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale; July 10, lat. 49, lon. 28 46, passed steam-ship City of New-York, hence for Liverpool; 11th, lat. 47 34, lon. 32 34, passed steam-ship England, from Liverpool for New-York; same day, lat. 46 40, lon. 35 51, passed a Guion steamer bound E.; 12th, lat. 45 30, lon. 39 55, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E. The C. of B. brings 874 passengers.

Steam-ship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool July 8, and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and passengers, to Charles G. Francklyn. July 15, lat. 49 50, lon. 37 20, passed brig Antonius, (Br.,) bound W.

Steam-ship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Hammonia, (N. G.,) Meier, Hamburg July 5, with mdse. and 563 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced strong westerly winds and head sea the entire passage; July 13, lat. 44 34, lon. 44 21, exchanged night signals with a national steamer bound W.; 15th, lat. 42 33, lon. 56 17, passed steam-ship Wyoming, hence for Liverpool; 17th, lat. 40 50, long. 67, passed ship Screamer, from Liverpool, for New-York.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah July 15, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston July 15, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Hercules, Winnett, Georgetown, D. C., with coal for New-Haven.

Steam-ship San Francisco, Reynolds, Hamilton, Bermuda, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. H. Webb.

United States steam frigate Congress, Commodore Richard, Boston 3 ds.

Ship Kate Troop, (of St. John, N. B.) Crocor, Ardrossan, 53 ds., with pig-iron to Richard Irvin & Co., vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.; came the northern passage and has had westerly winds; has been 24 days west of the Banks, with light winds and fog; has had pilot on board 10 days.

Bark Johann Kepler, (N. G.,) Rahe, Antwerp 51 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the Northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 24 ds. from thence, with light westerly winds and fogs.

Bark G. M. Tucker, (of Portland,) Hardenbrook, Sydney, C. B., 16 ds., with 800 tons coal to International Coal & Railway Co.—vessel to Winchester & Towne. Has had light westerly winds the entire passage.

Bark Celeste, (of Halifax,) Fullerton, Glasgow, 40 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Nelson, Jr.; vessel to master. Has had westerly winds the entire passage, and been 18 ds. W. of the Banks, with light winds and fogs.

Bark Carib, Jayne, St. Crevix 13 ds., with sugar and molasses and 8 passengers to P. Hanford. Has had moderate weather.

Brig Auckierstine, (Dan.,) Petersen, Maracaibo 25 ds., with coffee to E. Pavenstedt & Co.—vessel to master. Has had moderate weather, and been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Cascatelle, (of Richmond, Me.,) Simmons, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar and melado to order—vessel to James Henry. Has had fine weather, with light winds and calms, and been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Marguerite, (Br.,) Javin, Ponce, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to master. Has had fine weather with light variable winds; left in port bark Acacia and brigs Athalaska and H. Horton, for Delaware Breakwater for orders.

Brig Ruth, (of Halifax,) Ryfkogle, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourn—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Has had fine weather and been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig J. Barreas, (Span.,) Dyer, Cardenas 10 ds., in ballast to C. Marti & Co.

Schr. C. & C. Brooks, (of Greenport,) Brooks, Corpus Christi, 21 ds., with mdse. to J. H. Brower & Co.; vessel to Bentley, Miller & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras; sailed in company with schrs. Sophia, Godfrey, and John Fitch, for New-York.

Schr. J. P. Robinson, (of Gloucester,) Henecken, Corpus Christi, 22 ds., with wool and hides to H. E. Sprague; has had light winds the entire passage, and been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Katie P. Lunt, (of Boston,) Lunt, Brunswick, Ga., 6 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Maria and Elizabeth, Soper, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. M. L. Hathaway, Cole, Musquash, N. B., 10 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Elias Moore, Degroot, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. M. Munson, Dayton, Georgetown, D. C., for Bridgeport.

Schr. Madison Holmes, Bayles, Jacksonville 6 ds., with lumber to M. A. Wilder, Son & Co.

Schr. L. H. Hopkins, Predmore, Georgetown, D. C., for Bridgeport.

Schr. Mary Natt, Bishop, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. D. M. French, Winslow, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. John Warren, McGar, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. James English, Bucker, Rondout, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Thomas Burgess, Allen, Rondout, for Norwalk.

Schr. Paul Seavey, Seaman, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. Gen. Jackson, Flynn, Albany, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Abbie S. Emery, Jones, Thomaston, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Breeze, Bartlett, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Romp, Manning, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Golden Rule, Mills, Brookhaven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Billow, Lynch, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary A. Lovell, Baker, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. E. Daley, Johnson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Lily, Martin, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Susan Scranton, Kirby, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Stephen Watermann, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Frank & Emilie, Edwards, Brookhaven.
Schr. Gen. Harris, Thompson, Norfolk, Va.
Schr. S. S. Tyler, Scott, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Wm. Halsey, Hawkins, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. San Juan, Jones, Newburg, for New-Haven.
Schr. E. Porter, Kale, Newburg, for Norwalk.
Schr. Eagle, Chase, Rondout, for New-Bedford.
Schr. F. Merwin, Bunce, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Peerless, Young, Rondout, for Salem.
Schr. Madison, Earle, Albany, for Norwalk.
Schr. Wave, Ryder, Albany, for New-Haven.
Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodgdon, New-Haven.
Schr. Samuel Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton.
Schr. Clarissa Allen, Hale, Providence.
Schr. M. P. King, Smith, Hartford.
Schr. J. H. Seguine, Rice, Virginia.
Schr. B. R. Hull, Driscol, Virginia.
Schr. Chingarora, Ryder, Virginia.
Schr. Edward Slade, Soper, Alexandria.
Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Johnson, Virginia.
Schr. Mediator, Gage, Fall River.
Schr. Pointer, Mills, Providence.
Schr. Hickman, Small, Boston.

WIND.—Sundown, light, S., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 18.—Arr. steamers Siberia, Liverpool; Centipede, Philadelphia; ship Abby Ryerson, Shields; bark John Campbell, Gottenburg; brigs Irene E. Hala,(?) Demerara; Mary Cobb, Mary E. Pennel, Alexandria; Mary C. Conway, Philadelphia.

Below barks Alphine, from Troon; Never Sink, from Leghorn; brig Samuel Lindsay, from Bonaire.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 17.—Arr. steamer St. Louis, from New-York.

July 16, sld. steamer George Cromwell, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 18.—The yacht Mayhew, with the Rockbites Bay Club, from Philadelphia, arrived here this morning, en route for Cobb's Island.

Passed in for Baltimore brigs Chattanooga, from St. John's; William Nash, from Chesapeake, and a North German brig from Demerara; scow America, from West Indies.

Passed out brigs R. C. Wright, H. G. Berry, and J. Brown.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 18—A. M.—Arr. brig Josephine, from Philadelphia for Portland; schrs. Daniel Williams, from Newburg for Newburyport; Ella, from Hoboken for Boston; Moody, from Port Johnson for do.; Senator, from New-York for do.; Charles H. Malter, from Philadelphia for Hyannis; J. B. Allen, from do. for Nantucket; Challenge, from Bangor for New-York; Blackbird, (Br.,) from St. John, N. B., for Providence, for orders.

Sld.—All before reported, excepting bark America, brig Hattie E. Wheeler, schrs. Baltic, Blackbird, (Br.,) James W. Bartlett, Challenge, Dresden, Carrie H. Spofford and Ruth Thomas.

7 A. M.—Wind N. W., light, clear.

Spoken.

July 17, lat. 38 14, lon. 74 25, ship Brewster, from Callao, for New-York.

July 16, lat. 41 30, lon. 66 30, ship Lillian, from Ardrossan, for Providence, by pilot-boat F. E. Perkins, No. 13.

July 3, lat. 43, lon. 62, spoke bark Umama, (Br.,) from Shields, for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, July 18.—The Allan steam-ship Prussian, Capt. Dutton, from Quebec July 8, touched at Moville yesterday en route to Liverpool.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Assyria, Capt. Smith, from New-York July 5, touched at Moville today en route to Glasgow.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
FANS FOR SUMMER, AND NEW STYLES DRESS FANS.

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(OR CONGEALED WOOD)
ICE PITCHERS.
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UNION-SQUARE.

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Warren Range,
With its special conveniences, the Dumping and Shaking Grate, Fender-guard, Warming Closet and Double Elevated Oven, made by FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st.